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## ASIA & PACIFIC



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## EXECUTIVE YUAN APPOINTS NEW POLITICAL VICE MINISTERS

0W081013Y Taipei CNA in English 1015 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Taipei, 8 Jun (CNA)--The Executive Yuan (Cabinet) Thursday appointed 10 [number as received] political vice ministers, two administrative vice ministers and two vice chairmen of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission. They are:

Political Vice Interior Minister Liu Shao-tien,  
Political Vice Foreign Minister H.K. Yang,  
Political Vice Finance Minister C.H. Tu,  
Political Vice Education Minister Laurance Li-an Chen,  
Political Vice Justice Minister Fan Kuei-shu,  
Political Vice Economics Minister Y.T. Wong,  
Political Vice Communications Minister Chen Shu-si,  
Deputy Defense Minister Gen Cheng Wei-yuan,  
Vice Chairmen of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission Chu Chi-hsi and Cua Sick-poo.

The cabinet also appointed Ang Chao-min [name as received], incumbent inspector-general of customs, as administrative vice finance minister, and William Wei, incumbent director of the Industrial Development Bureau, as administrative vice economics minister.

## Provincial Council Appointees

0W081115Y Taipei CNA in English 1031 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Taipei, 8 Jun (CNA)--The Executive Yuan (Cabinet) Thursday appointed 10 new members of the Taiwan Provincial Council (TPC), and secretary-general and commissioners of the Taiwan Provincial Government. The new officials are:

Secretary-General Chu Shao-hua,  
Civic Affairs Commissioner Chen Shih-ying,  
Finance Commissioner Hsu Li-te,  
Education Commissioner Hsieh Yu-hua,  
Reconstruction Commissioner Yang Chin-Tsung,  
Agriculture and Forestry Commissioner Hsu Wen-fu.

The foregoing officials are also members of the Taiwan Provincial Council (TPC). Other TPC members are Ms Chang Kan-mei, Chang Po-lung, Yeh Kuo-kuang, Li Ti-yuan, Chen Min-ching, Cheng Shui-chih, Chin Tsu-hsi, Huang Kun-hui, Chen Ju-ken and Chang Hsien-tung.

All members, except Chang Hsien-tung who is an independent, are members of the ruling Kuomintang.

Incoming Taiwan Governor Lin Yang-kang, who is to resign from the mayoralty of Taipei Friday, will take up his new duties Monday with the foregoing 16 TPC members.

## BRIEFS

BAHRAIN OFFICIAL--Taipei, 9 Jun--Prince Shaykh Isa Rashid, deputy minister of information of Bahrain, flew into Taipei Friday for a five-day visit. He will call on Chinese officials and visit cultural and economic establishments. He is due to leave Tuesday.  
[Excerpt] [Taipei CNA in English 0239 GMT 3 Jun '78]

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J A P A N

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#### KHABAROVSK MILITARY REGION REPORTEDLY DIRECTING KIRIL MANEUVERS

OW081253Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1234 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 8 Jun (KYODO)--A Government source disclosed Thursday that Soviet landing maneuvers around Etorofu Island were being conducted under the overall direction of the Soviet Far Eastern Army Khabarovsk Military District. The source said Japanese intelligence still needed to check whether the maneuvers had been ordered by Moscow or whether they were being carried out independently by the military district, which is something like the defunct Japanese Kwangtung Army, an army almost by itself.

Meanwhile, Keiichi Ito, director of the Defense Agency's Defense Bureau, told the House of Representatives Cabinet committee the Defense Agency had yet to confirm whether there were landings of Soviet troops on Etorofu Island.

The source of the information that the Khabarovsk Military District was in charge of the landing exercises cannot be revealed for intelligence reasons, according to the government source. The source attached particular importance to the fact that while Soviet maneuvers in the past had been conducted mostly around the maritime province and Sakhalin, this time they were centered around Khabarovsk, Vladivostok and Etorofu. Another important fact that cannot be overlooked is that troop landing ships have been sighted, the source said.

Judging from what has been learned so far, the source said, there is a strong possibility that the Khabarovsk Military District is carrying out the maneuvers on its own initiative.

#### FUKUDA VISIT TO MIDDLE EAST POSSIBLE IN SEPTEMBER

OW081125Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1054 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 8 Jun (KYODO)--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda indicated Thursday that it would be quite difficult for him to visit the Middle East on his way home from the Bonn summit of industrial countries in July.

He made the indication to newsmen after he met Eiichi Nakao, a Liberal Democratic dietman and president of the Japan-Arab Association, at Fukuda's official residence earlier in the day. Fukuda said Nakao recommended that he visit Egypt on his way home from the Bonn conference.

Fukuda promised to study the recommendation, but it will be practically difficult to visit the Middle East on that occasion because of tight schedules, the prime minister told newsmen.

A high Foreign Ministry official, meanwhile, said Fukuda's visit to the Middle East would probably materialize in September. From all diplomatic considerations, the prime minister should visit the Mideast, the official said.

#### FUKUDA HOLDS TALKS WITH LUXEMBOURG PRIME MINISTER

OW081259Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1248 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 8 Jun (KYODO)--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and Luxembourg Prime Minister Gaston Thorn agreed Thursday that concerted efforts should be made to thwart protectionism in keeping global economic order. Thorn, who arrived here on an unofficial visit Tuesday, talked with Fukuda at his official residence for 45 minutes. Fukuda told Thorn all nations should join hands to fight against trade protectionism while trying to settle various economic issues plaguing Europe and other parts of the world, a government spokesman said. The Luxembourg prime minister agreed and said protectionist moves must be thwarted by all means, according to the spokesman.

## WORLD BANK PRESIDENT McNAMARA MEETS WITH FINANCE MINISTER

OW071201Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0709 GMT 7 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpt] Tokyo, 7 Jun (KYODO)--Robert S. McNamara, visiting president of the World Bank, highly evaluated Wednesday the Japanese policy to double the amount of its official development assistance (ODA) in 3 years. McNamara, who arrived here Tuesday for a 3-day visit to Japan, gave the assessment of the aid policy when he conferred with Finance Minister Tatsuo Murayama at the latter's office.

During the 50-minute conference, Murayama briefed the World Bank president on Japan's plan to promote extension of governmental economic aid to developing countries in close cooperation with the World Bank. McNamara welcomed the plan, stating that such cooperation would prove beneficial to both Japan and his Washington-based bank. The World Bank, which appreciates Japan's policy to double the amount of ODA in 3 years, he said.

When Murayama asked for his cooperation in expanding Japanese voting rights at the World Bank, McNamara promised him he will do his best. Japan should have a greater voice at the bank, as its national strength has increased, he was quoted as saying. In return, McNamara asked Murayama to positively cooperate in fund increases for his bank and give advice regarding a report now being drawn up by the World Bank on economic development of the world. Murayama replied he would do his best to comply with the request. Murayama and McNamara agreed they would exert efforts to successfully float a \$1 billion (333.3 million dollar) World Bank bond issue on the Tokyo capital market in July.

## Meets With Fukuda

OW081121Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1044 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 8 Jun (KYODO)--Robert S. McNamara, visiting president of the World Bank, praised Japan's current economic policy aims Thursday when he called on Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda. McNamara told Fukuda he had a high opinion of the Fukuda government's continued efforts to attain 7 percent real economic growth during fiscal 1978. He said brisk economic growth in Japan would be "to the good of the whole world."

Replying to an inquiry about Japan's current position toward the five member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Fukuda praised current efforts by all ASEAN countries toward economic self-support. While Japan is duty-bound to do everything possible to help build stability and prosperity of all Asian nations, he considers it a matter of top priority for ASEAN and other developing nations to build stronger footholds in the agricultural area, Fukuda said.

## PRC AGRICULTURE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

OW090413Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0358 GMT 9 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 9 Jun (KYODO)--A top Chinese agricultural official says China will not be affected by the worldwide recession because it has achieved a fairly good national economy as a result of its development in agriculture, light and heavy industries. Wang Tian-hang, deputy director of the Agriculture Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, said that by the end of this century China's agricultural crops will equal or surpass those of industrialized nations.

Wang, who arrived in Tokyo May 9 with a Chinese agricultural mission, told newsmen at a Tokyo hotel Thursday that the 10 years that started in 1976 hold the key to this development. During this period, 85 percent of major agricultural operations will be mechanized and the total agricultural output will be increased 4-5 percent a year, he said. He said that by 1985 annual food production will be raised to 400 million tons from the present 286 million tons.

## STUDENT DEFECTOR O TAE-SIK GIVES INTERVIEW

OW081046Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Jun (KCNA)--O Tae-sik, 38, a South Korean student who was studying in France, was interviewed by home and foreign reporters on June 7, at which he declared:

"I came over to the socialist fatherland, after escaping from France, because the Pak Chong-hui group of traitors have stretched their arms of intelligence terror rule even to the overseas compatriots and tried to stain my name with the disgrace of a traitor to the nation and because I could not live any longer under their misrule."

He came over to the northern half of the republic on May 3. He exposed the plot hatched by the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique to fake up another horrifying false case for a wholesale kidnapping of overseas democratic figures and progressive students.

He said that operatives of the puppet Central Intelligence Agency were framing intrigues to kidnap the leading figures of the "Council for the Promotion of Independent Unification of Korea" in France, a patriotic organisation of compatriots in France, and its organ UNIFIED FATHERLAND and progressive students studying there.

He said that Choe Chang-ho, a top-class agent of the puppet CIA at the South Korean puppet embassy in France hinted [to] him that the French police would cooperate in this underhand operation and its scale would involve a number of European countries.

He said his parents and sisters are now living in Sadang Dong No. 1, Kwanak district, Seoul.

He finished the French language course of the "Hanguk College of Foreign Studies" in 1964 and served in the puppet army. Then he went to France in 1969 for studies as an assistant teacher of the postgraduate course of the college. He went through the course of French literature for the title of Master at the literary faculty of the Rouen University, Normandy, between 1969 and 1970, and has been preparing a treatise for doctorate as a postgraduate student of the Sorbonne University in Paris from the end of 1970.

Giving a detailed account of the circumstances of his coming over here, he said: It was early in November last year when I was preparing for a doctorate at the Sorbonne University. An urgent letter came from home in Seoul, in the wake of which my two sisters flew to Paris to urge me to return home quickly as mother was to meet her sixtieth birthday on November 30 and father was suffering from hyperpiesia.

I lost no time in applying at the South Korean puppet embassy in France for the extension of the term of validity of my passport to make a trip to Seoul. In such a case, the puppet embassy would mostly refuse to accept a renewed application for the passport under this or that pretext, but strangely enough, a "consul" named Hwang Pil-ung handed me the renewed passport with marked kindness. Later it turned out that the puppets intended to hire me as their spy by showing such "favor."

He said he left Paris on November 18 and arrived at the Kimpo Airport at eight on the evening of the 20th to be greeted by operatives of the puppet CIA and taken to the secret espionage den of the "CIA" in Chongro district, Seoul.

There, he said, a "CIA" section chief demanded him to speak, so far as he knew, about people with anti-Pak Chong-hui sentiments in the "South Koreans" community in Paris, and when he refused to comply with this, the agents resorted to every conceivable means to appease and corrupt him.

He indignantly denounced them, who molested him after taking him to the far away from Seoul so he could not even meet his mother on her sixtieth birthday. About the assignments given him by a deputy department chief of the "CIA" on December 4, he said:

These assignments were: firstly, to sneak into the community of compatriots and search out "seditionary" people with anti-"government" sentiments and their movements and report about them and cooperate with "consul" Hwang in his special mission so that compatriots might not take any action against the "government." Secondly, to hinder them to make it appear that the compatriots of anti-"government" inclination were being a "dictates" from the North, by linking them with the North, and spread in the Korean community a distorted picture of the North. He told him to remember these assignments as a "flute of Chongro."

He said that after he went back to Paris, "Consul" Hwang and "Councillor" Choe Chong-ho, both "CIA" operatives at the South Korean puppet embassy, intimidated him for refusing to play on the "flute of Chongro" as they ordered him to.

He went on: When I disobeyed, they sent me an ultimatum a few days before I determinedly came over here, threatening me that if I failed to play on it within a week, they would escort me to Seoul on the instructions of the headquarters. I could not bring myself to discard my national conscience for the perfidious demand forced upon me by the traitors.

What gave me fresh courage and hope at that moment was the immortal chuche idea of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il-song, the great sun of the nation, and the socialist fatherland where the genuine human rights and democracy are in blossom under the rays of the chuche idea.

Reading "Let Us Further Strengthen the People's Government," the historical speech made by the great leader at the first session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly in December last year, I realized the basic factor accounting for the violation of human rights and democracy and the ever-worsening fascist terror rule in South Korean society and could not repress my longing for the socialist fatherland, where human rights are respected on the highest level and genuine democracy is given full scope.

Later, watching for the first time in my life a performance of the Pyongyang aerobatic troupe visiting France permeated with noble songs of praise to the position and dignity of man, I felt the irrepressible urge to go and live in the northern half of the republic where the popular masses are made the hero of history and the human rights are guaranteed to the fullest measure. So I slipped out of France by plane on the morning of April 30 and came at last here to be embraced in the bosom of the socialist fatherland which I had longed for even in dreams.

Then he reviewed the ideological tendencies of the compatriots overseas and exposed the underhanded espionage activities of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique against them. Today, he said, the prestige of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is daily rising in international society for the high authority of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il-song, the great sun of our nation, and accordingly, the longing for the northern half of the fatherland is rapidly growing among compatriots overseas.



Lately, the overseas compatriots movement against the Pak "regime" and for democracy, nation and unification is becoming more organized and assuming more activeness and tenacity. Today the Pak "regime" schemes to suppress and stifle the patriotic democratic movement of overseas democratic forces by connecting it with the North in a far-fetched way.

I would like to tell my personal experience. "Councillor" Choe Chang-ho and "Consul" Hwang Pil-ung of the South Korean puppet embassy in Paris gave me a list of some leading personages of the "Council for the Promotion of Independent Unification of Korea" in France, a patriotic organisation of our compatriots, and UNIFIED FATHERLAND, its organ and some progressive students studying in France and instructed me to have contact with them and spy on their pro-North Korean activities.

I could not find any connection with the North among those blacklisted persons, a target of clandestine operation. All their assertions and action were dictated by their conscience and faith. I therefore didn't carry out the task assigned to me. One day I gave my opinion to the "councillor" and the "consul." The next day they called and instructed me to fabricate a "case" and circulate a rumor about it. They put forward their "plan" to slander the editors of UNIFIED FATHERLAND and other personages opposed to the South Korean system by linking them with North Korea.

The puppet embassy already warned the compatriots not to read UNIFIED FATHERLAND, and the "Intelligence Agency" circulated a groundless rumor that the chief manager of UNIFIED FATHERLAND met a representative of North Korea at an international conference in a foreign country and received directives from him, and had the rumor reported in South Korean papers. Later, the rumor turned out to be a sheer lie.

I could not allow myself to carry out the so-called task given by Choe Chang-ho and Hwang Pil-ung. One day, Choe Chang-ho threatened and ordered me to carry out his instruction at all costs. He told me that it was a preliminary trick for sounding out public reaction to their project that they circulated a rumour that the chief manager of UNIFIED FATHERLAND conducted pro North Korean activity and had it reported in papers. What dangers and heinous brigandish intrigue this is!

The Pak Chong-hui group is a gang having neither national conscience nor human morality or reason. I am convinced through my experience that the Pak "regime" will not last long but surely go to ruin, he stressed. Giving his impressions of what he saw and felt in the socialist homeland, O Tae-sik said:

All places I visited and all things I saw in the socialist homeland made me realize that the greatest importance is attached to man, and the people--as the master of society--exercise all rights and are treated well. This is entirely because the great leader President Kim Il-song has made the people the subject of history and administers politics for them.

On the globe today there is no one who does not know President Kim Il-song, as there is no one who does not know the sun of the natural world. And all people look up to him with reverence as the sun of mankind.

During the past month after I came to the homeland, heads of state of many Asian, European, African and Latin American countries visited the republic one after another to meet the great leader President Kim Il-song. This is an amazing event without precedent in world political history. This shows the greatness of the respected and beloved leader, the supreme paragon of leaders for the people, and the height of his international authority and demonstrates the position and prestige in the world of the republic founded and guided by him.

If the representation of the North for the overseas compatriots is national independence, reunification and patriotism, that of the South is pro-U.S., pro-Japanese flunkeyism, division and treachery. The different realities of the North and the South of Korea teach us the truth that the country and the nation can prosper only under the guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

He expressed the hope that his family, relatives and friends and all compatriots in the South would join the ranks of national salvation against the "hyusin" imperialist clique and for democracy and territorial reunification. He called upon the compatriots in the South and overseas compatriots, who are forced to betray the nation by the Pak Chong-hui clique of traitors as he did in the past under their tyranny, to break the enemy's intrigues and determinedly take the road of patriotism as his fatherland's conscience.

#### ROK RULING GROUP CALLED 'INTERNATIONAL ORPHAN'

SK090130Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0830 GMT 2 Jun 78 SK

[Unattributed talk: "Traitor Pak Chong-hui Who is Forsaken as an International Orphan"]

[Text] The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that the present South Korean rulers, who are alone as imperialists stooges in Asia, are now aware that the day of their downfall is approaching. So taught the great leader.

The people of the world today term the traitor Pak Chong-hui an international orphan, forsaken puppet and abandoned stooge. It is quite natural that the Pak Chong-hui clique has today sunk to the status of a pitiful international orphan amid the unprecedentedly stern denunciation and curses of the world's people. Above all, many world nations have severed their diplomatic relations with the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, stating that they can no longer maintain relations with such an imperialistic stooge and nation-selling traitorous clique.

In recent years many nations, including Cambodia, Laos, Togo and Benin, have taken such strong measures. The Malagasy Government in particular has completely broken all relations with the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, stating that it was a shame to have maintained any relations with it--even though such relations were minor and temporary. The Tanzanian Government has also taken the drastic action of breaking off trade relations, which had been nominally maintained. As the situation worsens, the traitor scoundrel Pak Chong-hui, visiting and flirting with many nations, has begged for the continuance of relations, fearing that he would be abandoned by other nations.

However, many nations, receiving his visits coldly, have not accepted a single demand of the scoundrels. For example, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique waged a so-called diplomatic offensive in an attempt to enter ASEAN--the Association of Southeast Asian Nations--making eyes at its member nations. However, all ASEAN nations resolutely refused the scoundrels' entry, asserting that ASEAN'S dignity and prestige would be degraded if it accepted such puppets as the traitor Pak Chong-hui.

Thus the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is being humiliated by all the nations it visits. As is known, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is foolishly maneuvering to win sympathy from the socialist and nonaligned nations for the nation's permanent division, raving about utilitarian diplomacy. It is ridiculous that the traitorous scoundrel Pak Chong-hui, who has declared that anticommunism is the utmost national policy, who has regarded socialist nations as hostile countries and has dispatched troops against nonaligned nations, is today abruptly raving about friends and an open-door policy regarding those nations.



The scoundrels' so-called utilitarian diplomacy has turned into a disgrace. In 1975, for example, when a conference of nonaligned nations' foreign ministers was held in Lima, the capital of Peru, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique made a desperate effort to participate in the meeting. However, no one invited the puppets, and they sneaked into Lima in the guise of tourists. Clinging to the sleeves of representatives attending the conference in their hotels, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique begged them in various ways to be allowed to participate in this movement. Having failed to attain its aim, the clique attempted to sneak into the meeting room in the manner of an alley cat, but was soon ordered off limits by the Peruvian Government, which had detected its attempt. Thus the entry applied for by the puppets was resolutely rejected, and they did not have a chance to attend the conference.

Besides, the scoundrels last year attempted to stir up a rumor that they maintain a relationship--which is non-existent--with a certain socialist nation. However, as the government of that nation immediately revealed the truth, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique was again humiliated and ridiculed as a shameless international swindler.

The South Korean puppets are being denounced and rejected at other international meetings. As is widely known, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique has attempted to enter the United Nations, applying for entry twice in recent years, but its application has been rejected. Furthermore, the puppets were humiliated by the general meeting of the 61st Inter-Parliamentary Union, which sent a grave and historically unprecedented warning to the puppets for slandering us and scheming to justify their nation-selling act.

Today, meetings are being staged throughout the world voicing denunciations of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique. Various international meetings, including meetings in Tokyo, New York, Brussels, and Paris have been held both this year and last year denouncing the Pak Chong-hui clique. A united international organization supporting the just cause of our people for the fatherland's reunification has emerged, and similar organizations have been established and are active in many nations.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's international isolation is increasing as its international bribery scandals are exposed to the public. Today the scoundrels are being sternly denounced--even by U.S. and Japanese political circles. In the U.S. Congress, meetings were held last year and this year to bare the filthy bribery case of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, and many congressional representatives demanded of the U.S. administration that the United States discontinue its assistance and sever relations with the scoundrels.

Today many politicians in Japan, both in the ruling and opposition parties, are denouncing the Pak Chong-hui clique. Under these circumstances, the traitor scoundrel Pak Chong-hui, who has maintained a filthy life by clinging to the sleeves of his U.S. and Japanese masters, is overwhelmed with anxiety. Isolation from the nations of the world of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, pursuing the road of treachery against the nation and the people, will widen and its downfall will be expedited.

#### PAK CLIQUE DEFENDS VICIOUS ARMY OFFICER

OW091101Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 9 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Jun (KCNA)--The Pak Chong-hui fascist clique openly defended the vicious officer of the puppet army who had beaten a soldier dead, at a trial held in the puppet Supreme Court on June 5, according to a report.

Li Sang-lam, who belonged to a puppet army unit, died from a brutal beating by a vicious officer in February 1972.

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His enraged family condemned the crime of the officer of worst type and demanded punishment of the puppet clique. But the puppet Supreme Court passed the decision that even if a soldier who disobeyed an order was beaten dead, "the victim cannot claim punishment against the illegal act of the superior."

This gives a glimpse of the desperate attempt of the Pak Chong-hui fascist clique to maintain the puppet army and suppress the daily growing antiwar, anti-army sentiment among its soldiers with club discipline.

#### CLIQUE TRYING TO INDUCE FOREIGN INVESTMENT

SK090446Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 9 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang 9 Jun (KCNA)--It was reported from Seoul that the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique held a meeting of the so-called "Deliberative Committee" on Introduction of Foreign Capital" on May 31 and decided to induce from Japan and other countries over 19 million dollars in "loan" and 1.9 million dollars under the name of "joint investment."

This is a part of the treacherous acts of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique to satisfy its desire for long-term office and speed up the preparations for a criminal war by leaning upon the foreign forces.

The South Korean economy is entirely dependent on foreign capital flowing into South Korea unrestrictedly, and the people are bled white under the weight of the staggering amount of foreign debts.

#### COMMENTARY SCORES 'TWO KOREAS' PLOT BY ROK, FOREIGN FORCES

SK090906Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2247 GMT 8 Jun 78 SK

[Unattributed commentary: "Criminal Maneuver To Fabricate Two Koreas Cannot be Permitted"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows that South Korean reactionaries are positively following the U.S. imperialists' "two Koreas" policy and are desperately interfering with the nation's reunification in order to maintain their unstable and uneasy ruling system as long as possible. So taught the great leader.

To reunify the divided fatherland is the nation's greatest, long-cherished desire. The division, which has lasted for 30 years, brought us a great deal of hardship and unhappiness. Because of this division, our people have been separated into North and South, unable to meet one another and ignorant of the other's destiny. The nation's natural resources and the people's talents have not been fully used for the country's prosperity and development. Indeed, the division of the nation and people is a matter of great sorrow for all Korean people. What with the disaster and agony brought by the history of division and the current demand for independence and sovereignty our people have been pursuing, the fatherland's reunification is an urgent task. However, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is maneuvering to block the nation's reunification and permanently divide our country and its people, running against the demand of the people and the times.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's nation-selling treacherous acts to sell the nation's sovereignty, turning its back on the people's desire for reunification and following the aggressive policy of foreign forces, as well as attempting to create two Koreas by firmly fixing the division, are being further bared these days. The fact that domestically the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is fomenting confrontation and division and internationally is attempting to make Korea's division a fait accompli, clearly shows this.

To continuously beg foreign forces to approve its proposals for simultaneous or single entry into the United Nations and cross recognition, which have already been discarded in the trash bin, while sermonizing on the impossibility of reunification and the likely probability of continued division, is the facet of the "two Koreas" plot the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is persistently pursuing.

Now the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is desperately trying to harden the yusin divisive system, which is the soul of its "two Koreas" plot. This can be proved by the fact that in South Korea social and political activities are chained to the yusin system. Economic subordination, bankruptcy and the people's wretched life are propagandized as economic growth and domestic security and anticommunist confrontation are being inspired more than ever before.

The yusin system fabricated by the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is an antinational divisive system blocking the road to independent and peaceful reunification. This is proved by the fact that traitor Pak Chong-hui, who outrageously violated the three principles of fatherland reunification and the agreements of the North-South Joint communique based on these principles by covering all areas of South Korea with nets of oppression and frantically kicking up anti-communist offensives by means of the yusin commotion against South Koreans aspiring for reunification, at last has adopted the line of "two Koreas" as policy in a so-called special foreign policy statement.

Indeed, the puppet clique's fabrication of the yusin system, a nation-selling treacherous maneuver, was its greatest fraudulent political trickery abusing the North-South dialog. Their violation of the burning wishes of the people, who desire democratization of South Korean society and the nation's reunification, are unpardonable, treasonous acts. The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's permanent division maneuver under the yusin system literally verges on madness. The puppets, when they open their mouths, harp on strengthening the yusin system and clamor about cultivation of national strength, all-out security and national unity. It is useless to say that all these slogans have been designed to cement their divisive system. This can be proved by the Pak Chon-hui puppet clique's nation-selling acts and the fascist war maneuver it is conducting under these slogans.

[word indistinct] shows that to repeal the yusin system is an urgent issue for the democratization of South Korean society, as well as the fatherland's reunification. That is why the South Korean people are struggling against fascism and the yusin system. However, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is desperately striving to hold long-term power by maintaining the yusin system and hardening the nation's division, challenging the demands of the people and times.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's recent election farce, held to choose delegates to the National Conference for Unification, is a consequence of the October yusin racket and a plain expression of the criminal maneuver to strengthen its divisive system. The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique seeks to fix the nation's division by promoting theory that reunification is impossible during the next 50 years--two generations--and the advantages of having Korea divided are greater than reunification.

That the division theories which the traitor Pak Chong-hui raves about are all the same, resulting from his criminal maneuver to fabricate two Koreas, is indisputable. Our people's ordeal in undergoing the tragedy of division for more than 30 years is unbearable--much more so with the puppets' traitorous maneuver to permanently maintain division, raving about the impossibility of reunification and the advantages of division.

The true intention of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique in spreading theories of the impossibility of reunification and the advantages of division lies in its attempt to justify the criminal "two Koreas" plot by any means.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is now citing the heterogeneity of people to cover up its division-oriented nature. This is nothing but a revised version of the two nations theory, which the puppets derived to justify the step-by-step proposals they presented at the negotiation table--a pretext to oppose the reunification. As for the trend of heterogeneity between the North and South, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, which has handed over South Korea to the U.S. and Japanese aggressors to render the country Americanized and Japanese-oriented and thereby destroy the national homogeneity, is the very ringleader of such a trend.

The Pak Chong-hui clique, which has viciously pursued the nation's division, has thoroughly subjected South Korea militarily as well as economically to the U.S. imperialists and Japanese reactionaries in order to make our people of the same blood, two heterogeneous peoples. This holds true even for our people's indigenous culture, language, morality and mode of living. Even the South Korean papers contemplate the wane of national parity amid pollution by foreign influences. The true national history, which continued for five thousand years, is being revised, and national culture, which prospered with elegance, is losing its originality because of the influence of Yankee and Japanese cultures. The papers also state that the Pak Chong-hui flunkeyist and traitor clique is rendering people of the same blood heterogeneous peoples, obliterating the homogeneity of the people, and assimilating them to foreign peoples.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique cannot conceal its wicked splittist nature with any sophistry, nor cover up its traitorous acts. The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is running wild to fix the division domestically and is basely maneuvering to legalize the division internationally. It is none other than the theory of entry into the United Nations and cross-recognition which the puppets are advertising. The theory of entry into the United Nations which the puppets are advocating is aimed at having Korea--the nation of one people--recognized as two nations internationally. The cross-recognition theory is a transformation of the U.S. entry theory. A theory of division to fabricate two nations in Korea by obtaining international recognition of South Korea has been aborted by rejection of the world's peace-loving countries for its criminal nature and the cross-recognition theory also is being faced with the destiny of defeat. Nevertheless, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique continues to advocate UN entry and cross-recognition theories. Furthermore, it is begging the U.S. and Japanese aggressors to help establish two Koreas through bribery. All this is the dirty act which only traitors can commit against the nation and the people.

The Pak Chong-hui clique is seeking to prolong its life under the aegis of the foreign aggressors in return for handing over to them half of the nation by fabricating two Koreas and fixing the division. The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique are traitors who do not hesitate to sell the nation and people to foreign powers, betraying their compatriots. They are splittists running amok to fabricate two Koreas, vicious traitors who seek to prolong their lives by maintaining the division.

History shows that only ignominious downfall awaits traitors who betray their country and people. The destiny of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique cannot be different. Our people will not tolerate the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's "two Koreas" plot. Our people will obstruct and crush the clique's maneuver for permanent division and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland without fail.

## WORKERS, FISHERMEN DENOUNCE PAK CLIQUE AT RALLY

OW061037Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 6 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, 6 Jun (KCNA)--Working people of various circles in Pyongyang and families of the assaulted fishermen held a mass meeting on June 5 at which they denounced the South Korean puppets' piratic act against our peaceful fishing boat in distress on the high seas on May 19 and strongly demanded them to stop detaining and persecuting our fishermen and send them back at once.

Representatives of workers, agricultural working people and men of culture took the floor at the meeting and condemned the barbarous piratic act of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique and demanded them to send back our kidnapped fishermen at an early date to their homes where their parents, wives and children are waiting for them.

The attendants of the mass meeting indignantly shouted: "I resolutely denounce the bestial piratic act of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique!" "Down with the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, butchers of fellow countrymen!" and "South Korean puppets, immediately send back our fishermen whom you illegally kidnapped!"

## DELEGATION RETURNS FROM HAVANA. UN NONALIGNED MEETINGS

SK050355Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 5 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Jun (KCNA)--The delegation of our country headed by Yi Chong-mok returned to Pyongyang on June 4 by air after attending the ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Nonaligned Countries held in Havana and the meeting of ministers for foreign affairs of the nonaligned countries at the special session of the U.N. General Assembly devoted to disarmament held in New York.

The delegation was met at the airport by personage concerned Yi Song-hi and Maria Micaela Ramirez Calzadilla, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Cuban Embassy.

## 'EMERGENCY' CONFERENCE ON KOREA HELD IN BONN

SK090435Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 9 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Jun (KCNA)--An "Emergency International Conference on Korea" was held in Bonn on June 5 and 6 under the co-sponsorship of the European branch of the "Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification," a unified organisation of overseas compatriots, and the "West German Committee for Solidarity With South Koreans," according to a KNS report from Tokyo quoting foreign press reports.

Present there were compatriots from many countries and scholars and representatives of democratic organisations and civilian movements from 25 countries in Europe and Asia and figures of various circles, some 70 in all.

Among them were composer Yun I-sang, who underwent all sufferings after being spirited from West Berlin to Seoul by the South Korean puppet Central Intelligence Agency in 1967, Choe Tok-sin, former puppet foreign minister who sought asylum in the United States in 1977, Torao Takazawa, former vice chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, and West German writer Luise Linsay.



West German writer Luise Linsay, who visited South Korea in 1976, made a report on the human rights problem in South Korea at the conference. He pointed out that the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique have ushered in enterprises from Japan, the United States and other countries and overdriven the South Korean workers on low wages, thus filling the purses of a handful of privileged classes and foreign capitalists. The barbarous fascist terror rule of the puppets and their predatory acts "keep the people in constant terror and hunger in South Korea," he remarked.

At the conference Choe Tok-sin spoke denouncing the violation of human rights by the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique.

The conference adopted a resolution carrying the determination to fight vigorously for the democratisation of South Korean society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. The resolution demanded the "repeal of the yusin constitution" and "release of political prisoners" in South Korea. It demanded that the Japanese Government break its adhesion with the Pak Chong-hui puppet regime in political, economic and military fields and that the U.S. Government discontinue its military aid to South Korea.

The European branch of the "Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification" issued a statement upon the opening of the conference.

It condemned the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique for their perfidious crimes in refusing to implement the July 4 North-South joint statement containing a pledge to realise the reunification of the country on the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and working to perpetuate the split. It pointed out that "the sharply increasing debts" resulting from their treacherous crimes "make south Korea depend still more heavily on foreign forces."

It continued: As we see in the recently disclosed bribery scandal in the United States, the Pak Chong-hui regime stoops to any dastardly acts, including bribing operations in the Western world, in its bid to get military and economic aid and in its suppression of democratic forces. The Pak Chong-hui government does not stop torture, abduction and murder.

The statement expressed firm solidarity with the South Korean patriotic people now in jail. It manifested the resolve of the compatriots to fight for making the South Korean situation widely known in the world, enlisting broad support to democracy and realising the country's reunification.

#### CHONGNYON PROTESTS JAPANESE ARREST OF NEWSMAN

SK090425Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 9 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Jun (KCNA)--The Osaka prefectural police illegally arrested on the charge of "violation of the law on Foreigners' Registration" Kim Chol-su, director of the Osaka branch of CHOSON SINBO, when he was returning home on the night of June 4 after visiting the homeland, and searched his house on the early morning of June 5, according to a KNS report from Tokyo. Ha Chang-ok, director of the Social Affairs Department of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), issued a statement on June 6 in which he strongly protested against and denounced this outrage. He said:

Chongnyon, the organization for protecting the democratic national rights of Korean citizens in Japan, regards the act of the Osaka prefectural police as an openly malicious, hostile act against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Chongnyon and strongly demands that such outrage should be brought to an immediate end and Director Kim Chol-su released immediately and unconditionally.

The visit of Director Kim Chol-su to the homeland was entirely legal. There was nothing "illegal" in it. He visited the homeland after handing in an application to the authorities of the Justice Ministry of Japan and going through due formalities and receiving a "reentry permit" from the Japanese authorities.

It is known to anyone that when a Korean citizen in Japan makes an application for a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, his homeland, the Japanese Government authorities issue him a permit only after thoroughly investigating his background by mobilizing even police.

This notwithstanding, the Japanese police arrested Director Kim Chol-su on a charge of "violation" and so on. This is a deliberate act of suppression that can never be tolerated. The Japanese police trampled underfoot the desire of Director Kim Chol-su to share with his family the happiness and excited feelings after meeting with his kinsmen in tears of emotion in the homeland which he longed for, awake or asleep. Such an act is a wanton violation of humanitarian practices, the least request of humanity.

The Japanese authorities have consistently used the "Law on Foreigners Registration" as a major tool for suppressing compatriots in Japan. A total of hundreds of thousands of Koreans have been arrested and penalized to date on charges of its "violation".

Chongnyon strongly demands that the Japanese authorities discontinue all their acts of suppression of Korean citizens in Japan and firmly guarantee them democratic national rights in view of the historic circumstances of their living in Japan and in the light of the obligation under international law to respect and protect foreign citizens.

#### CHONGNYON DEMANDS CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS FOR CHILDREN

OW081117Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1057 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Jun (KCNA)--The vice-chairman of the Kanagawa prefectural headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and other representatives of the headquarters on May 31 demanded the Ministry of Justice of Japan to fully ensure the right of Korean children in Japan to renounce Japanese nationality imposed upon them, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

The representatives sternly pointed out that the Japanese authorities' unwarranted act in unilaterally imposing Japanese nationality upon Korean children in Japan is a grave infringement upon the dignity and elementary human rights of Korean nationals in Japan, full-fledged overseas citizens of the DPRK, and is an openly hostile policy towards the DPRK.

They strongly held that the Japanese authorities should respect the DPRK nationality law and realize as early as possible the legitimate desire of Korean children in Japan to divest themselves of Japanese nationality, and handed over a letter of request to the Justice Minister of Japan.

Earlier, on May 30, the chairman of the prefectural headquarters and other representatives asked the Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture and the local Justice Bureau to realize at an early date the ardent desire of Korean children in Japan for the renunciation of Japanese nationality.

# COMPROMISE ON KIM TONG-CHO AFFAIR SEEN POSSIBLE

SK090110Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0055 GMT 9 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 9 Jun (HAPTONG)--A recent proposal Leon Jaworski, special counsel to the U.S. House ethics committee, passed to the South Korean Government fell short of Korea's expectations on the scope of former Korean Ambassador to the U.S. Kim Tong-cho's cooperation in the House panel's investigation into the alleged Korean payoff scheme on Capitol Hill, government sources said today.

Declining to elaborate on the latest U.S. proposal the sources said the government could not accept it at the present stage. Stressing that Korean ambassador in Washington, Kim Yong-sik, and Jaworski at their Washington meeting Tuesday agreed in principle to put an end to the Kim Tong-cho affair at an early date, they however added that doors are wide open for an appropriate compromise on the matter. Both sides could find a compromise formula acceptable to Seoul and Washington, they said.

An option widely speculated upon in diplomatic circles here is that U.S. congressional investigators will come to Seoul to interview the former Korean diplomat, accused of bribing U.S. congressmen with cash, without prejudice to his diplomatic immunity as stipulated in the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations.

## DECISION TO RETURN DPRK CREWMEN CALLED 'GENEROUS'

SK090025Y Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Jun 78 p 4 SK

[Editorial: "Return of Intruders"]

[Text] It is a good demonstration of humanitarian good will for the Seoul government to repatriate the eight North Korean crewmen of an armed boat sunk off the east coast last month. Such magnanimity may be its own reward, but Pyongyang is hardly deserving of it.

The Ministry of National Defense decided to return them to their families in North Korea through the Panmunjom truce village on Tuesday on purely humanitarian grounds, for they admitted their mistakes and appealed for clemency with a pledge not repeat such an offense in future.

The eight returning survivors were among 17 sailors aboard a ship belonging to the 612nd Tank Maintenance Depot under the North Korean People's Armed Forces Ministry. On May 19 it strayed into our territorial waters and defied orders from ROK patrol craft to halt, starting preemptive firing at an approaching ROK naval vessel. The intruding boat was thus intercepted and sunk after a long chase south of Sokcho port. Investigations confirmed that senior crew members of the ship were armed with AK-47 rifles and revolvers.

Naturally enough, our naval authorities suspected the infiltrator to be an armed military vessel on a spy or saboteur mission because it refused to heave to and [grant] the right of boarding to prove its innocent passage. By opening fire upon our patrol craft, it left no doubt about its hostile nature. Under these circumstances, our navy had no alternative but to resort to armed interception in self-defense.

There has been frequent recurrence of similar maritime incursions of North Korean espionage agents and armed guerrillas on our coasts. We have every reason to be most sensitive and react strongly to any infiltration attempts by North Korean communists, be it via sea or land.



The undisclosed special mission on which the North Korean boat intruded into our contiguous waters, as well as the use of small arms aboard it, is highly questionable. Instead of protesting against the sinking of the dubious vessel, Pyongyang ought to thank Seoul for waiving its law to release the captives without any punitive measures.

The swift and generous decision on our part is in sharp contrast to the intractable and inhumanitarian stance of North Korea. It is called to task for its failure to account for or return 449 citizens of the South, 32 vessels and three aircraft now illegally detained in North Korea.

Ever since the armistice, North Korea has been all out to abduct our citizens to the North by way of propaganda and provocation. They include fishermen, pilots and stewardesses of a skyjacked passenger plane, and even soldiers on the front line. Making them out to be defectors, the communists subject them to intensive brainwashing and a life of captivity. We are yet to know why and for what purpose Pyongyang is still holding them against their will.

Setting free all or at least part of the southerners and returning them here will be the proper way for North Korea to reciprocate the humanitarian action of the Republic of Korea inspired by the good will toward all fellow countrymen, among whom most innocent inhabitants of North Korea are naturally reckoned. Such a show of mutual and fraternal consideration will enhance the chances of open dialogue and accommodation between the two parts of the peninsula.

#### CORRECTION TO ITEM ON 1979 BUDGET REPORT

In the item entitled "Budget Report for 1979 Indicates Tight Money Policy", published in the 8 June DAILY REPORT, page E 3, paragraph two, line one should read: ...over the 1977 [as received] original budget scale...

#### BRIEFS

DAM PROJECT--Seoul, 3 Jun--Ground was broken for the construction of a multipurpose dam in the Namhan River in a ceremony held at Chungju some 180 (?kilometers) southeast of Seoul. The dam project was mapped out as part of a sweeping development plan for the Namhan River basin. The dam, named the Chungju Dam, is scheduled for completion late in 1983 at a cost of 190.3 billion won (380 million U.S. dollars). When the project is completed it will have a reservoir capable of holding 2,950 million tons of water, according to the Construction Ministry. The dam with its water supply and flood control facilities would help convert some 60 million pyongs and another 80 million pyongs of reclaimed land on the estuary of the Han River into farming land. It also is envisaged to provide 210,000 kilowatts of electricity.[Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0812 GMT 3 Jun 78 SK]

OIL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION--Seoul, 5 Jun--The proposed Korea Oil Development Corporation will be set up within this year as originally planned, it was learned at the Energy-Resources Ministry today. The new corporation will have an initial capital of 80 billion won (some 160 million dollars), ministry sources said. The ministry is working on a Korea Oil Development Corporation law in consultation with other government offices concerned to refer it to the forthcoming National Assembly for approval, the sources said. The corporation will undertake oil resources development projects and manage to ensure the smooth and timely supply of oil products, the sources said. The ministry has decided to start an extensive survey on the construction site on the South Coast as early as possible for the construction of a central termination station, the sources said. The ministry is also reviewing a plan to build the nation's fifth and sixth oil refineries in joint ventures with oil-producing countries in an effort to meet the ever-increasing demand for oil products, the sources said. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0242 GMT 5 Jun 78 SK]

**BELGIAN ECONOMIC TIES**--Seoul, 6 Jun--Belgium has agreed to participate in subway construction, steel-making, copper smelting and other heavy industrial projects envisaged in South Korea's Fourth Five-Year Economic Development Plan (1977-81). The Belgian agreement came at a joint meeting of Korean and Belgian business leader held in Seoul Monday. Sources said that Belgium will hold an industrial technology exhibition to Seoul in the near future to promote economic cooperation between the two countries. [Excerpts] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0252 GMT 6 Jun 78 SK]

**CHONGNYON VISITORS**--Seoul, 5 Jun--A group of 458 Koreans affiliated with the Chongnyon (North Korea-controlled Federation of Korean Residents in Japan) arrived in Seoul today under a humanitarian home visit program. The first group of 151 Chongnyon members flew into Seoul Sunday night. The Committee for the Promotion of Home visits for Overseas Compatriots, which sponsored the program, said a total of 1,300 Chongnyon affiliates will visit their fatherland in six separate groups through Friday. The occasion for their home visit is the Tan-o, a traditional festival day to celebrate the end of plowing and planting in rural communities. The day falls on June 10 (May 5 on lunar calendar). About 20,000 Chongnyon-affiliates have visited the country since the program was launched in 1975. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0820 GMT 5 Jun 78 SK]

**MEXICAN FISHERY VENTURES**--Seoul, 5 Jun--Korea Marine Industry Development Corporation (KMIDC) has agreed with a Mexican enterprise to promote two fishery joint ventures, industry sources here said over the weekend. The KMIDC will shortly establish a local corporation in Mexico in a sixty-forty joint venture with Propesca Corp. of Mexico to catch fish in waters off Alaska within the limit of this year's U.S. fish quota for Mexico set at 35,765 tons. The Korean fisheries firm will commission nine 1,000-ton trawlers and two fish carriers in Alaskan waters for fishing operations beginning August 1 this year, the sources said. In another joint venture, the two partners will soon set up a local corporation in Mexico, with the KMIDC's investment share set at 49 percent and Propesca's share at 51 percent, to develop fishery resources in the 200-mile economic sea zone of Mexico, the sources said. The Korean firm will send three tuna fishing vessels and three cod fishing vessels to Mexican waters to start fishing operations August 1 this year, the sources added. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0125 3 Jun 78 SK]

**FIJI PRIME MINISTER**--Seoul, 8 Jun--President Pak Chong-hui today received visiting Fiji Prime Minister Kamisese Mara and had talks on matters of mutual interests. The Korean chief executive conferred on the Fiji leader the Grand Order of Diplomatic Service Merit and hosted a luncheon in honor of the visitor. Prime Minister Mara, now on an official visit here since Tuesday, also had a meeting with Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Nam Tok-u following his observation tour of the Trade Exhibition Center of the Korea Trade Promotion Corporation (KOTRA) in Seoul. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0100 GMT 8 Jun 78 SK]

**BAHRAIN OFFICIAL**--Seoul, 7 Jun--Culture and Information Minister Kim Song-chin today exchanged views with Bahrain Vice Information Minister Al Khalifa on ways to forge closer mutual relations in the cultural field, a ministry spokesman said. The Bahrain official, now on an official visit here, paid a call this morning on Minister Kim. At the meeting both sides agreed on the need to step up concerted efforts toward enhancement of cultural relations between the countries, with an initial exchange of journalists. Vice Minister Al Khalifa arrived in Seoul yesterday at the invitation of the Korean Culture and Information Ministry. He will stay in Korea until June 10, having a series of meetings with government information officials and others from the country's pressdom. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0238 GMT 7 Jun 78 SK]

## SOVIET ARMED FORCES CHIEF OF STAFF RECEIVES AWARD

OW090254Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1451 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 8 Jun (MONTSAME)--For outstanding service to the cause of strengthening traditional Mongolian-Soviet friendship and combat cooperation between the armed forces of the MPR and USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, head of the Soviet military delegation in the MPR on a friendly visit at the invitation of the MPR Government, chief of the General Staff of the USSR armed forces, and USSR first deputy minister of defense, has been given the highest government award of the MPR--the Order of Suhe Baatra--by a decree of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium.

A group of generals and officers of the Soviet armed forces who are members of the Soviet military delegation, have been awarded the "Nayramdal" (friendship) medal for services to the cause of strengthening combat cooperation between the armed forces of the two countries in a decree of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium. The awards were presented today by Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, who warmly congratulated the recipients. Then, on behalf of the recipients, Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov expressed gratitude to the MPR party and government and personally to Y. Tsedenbal.

The award presentation ceremony was attended by J. Batmonh, N. Jagbaral, S. Jalan Aajab, N. Lubsanrabdan, D. Molomjamts, T. Ragchaa, D. Gombojab, and S. Sosorbaram, as well as T. Gotob, secretary of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium; S. Bataa, chief of an MPRP Central Committee department; Army General B. Dorj, MPR minister of defense; Col Gen B. Tsog, MPR first deputy minister of defense; Lt Gen D. Yondonduychir, chief of the MPA Political Administration; Maj Gen C. Purebdorj, MPR first deputy minister of defense and chief of the MPR General Staff; and other officials, as well as A.I. Smirnov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the MPR; and Maj Gen V.V. Fedotov, military and air force attache at the USSR Embassy in the MPR.

## 8 June Dinner

OW090259Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1510 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 8 Jun (MONTSAME)--Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, head of the Soviet military delegation which is in the MPR on a friendly visit at the invitation of the MPR Government, chief of the General Staff of the USSR armed forces, and USSR first deputy minister of defense, gave a dinner today at the USSR Embassy in the MPR.

The dinner was attended by Y. Tsedenbal, J. Batmonh, D. Molomjamts, S. Jalan-Aajab, T. Ragchaa, S. Gombojab, M. Peljee, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; S. Bataa and T. Debagsuren, chiefs of MPRP Central Committee departments; Army General B. Dorj, MPR minister of defense; Lt Gen B. Dejido, MPR minister of public security; Col Gen B. Tsog, MPR first deputy minister of defense; Lt Gen D. Yondonduychir, chief of the MPA Political Administration; C. Purebdorj, MPR first deputy minister of defense and chief of the MPA General Staff; and senior officers of the MPA.

The dinner was also attended by A.I. Smirnov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the MPR; Maj Gen V.V. Fedotov, military and air force attache at the USSR Embassy in the MPR, and other diplomatic personnel and members of the Soviet military delegation. The dinner passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

## TSEDENBAL RECEIVES LAO DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

OW080703Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1510 GMT 7 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 7 Jun (MONTSAME)--Y. Tsendenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, today received Khamphai Soupha, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, who is in the MPR on an official friendly visit. The meeting, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, was attended by J. Bandzar, MPR deputy minister of foreign affairs; and T. Narhuu, chief of an MPR Ministry of Foreign Affairs department.

## UNEN COMMENTS ON UN DISARMAMENT SESSION, PRC BEHAVIOR

OW080711Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1455 GMT 7 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 7 Jun (MONTSAME)--Today's UNEN published an unattributed article entitled "Disarmament--Command of the Times" devoted to the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament. Highlighting particularly the analyses of this most topical of contemporary problems made at various times by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, UNEN stresses that the Soviet Union proposed a practical and far-reaching program at the special General Assembly session for solving the key questions of disarmament and for strengthening peace and security between people. This program, which has met with the approval of world public opinion, is a positive step toward halting the arms race and achieving genuine disarmament.

While preparing for this forum the Soviet Union, the MPR, and other socialist countries worked out a draft declaration on disarmament and other basic documents which reflected the consistent position of the socialist community on the topical problem of securing political detente with military detente. The paper also notes that the behavior of the Chinese delegation at the special session once more shows Peking's blind frenzy against the process of detente and disarmament and the Chinese leaders' affinity for the reactionary groups of the West.

## ANTI-SOVIET MOTIVES AT ROOT OF PRC CAMPAIGN AGAINST VIETNAM

OW090310Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0519 GMT 3 Jun 78 OW

[2 Jun NOVOSTI MONGOLII article: "Provocative Ballyhoo in Peking"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 2 Jun (MONTSAME)--The latest propaganda campaign is at its height in Peking. This time its target is the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, a country which for many years heroically struggled against imperialist aggression and is presently engaged in peaceful constructive labor. The supposed "infringement on the rights" of people of Chinese nationality permanently residing in Vietnam has been used by Peking as grounds for fanning this new hysteria. China's mass information media have been painting a diverse picture of the "horrors" of the alleged persecution and victimization to which the Chinese are said to be subject in the SRV. Several officials of the Peking regime have also expressed hypocritical remorse in connection with the "cruel fate of their compatriots who have been forced to leave Vietnam."

The SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesman's statement published a few days ago resolutely rebuffed slanderous conjectures of this kind. The document notes with extreme clarity that people of Chinese nationality in Vietnam enjoy exactly the same rights as those enjoyed by Vietnamese citizens. However, the possession of rights, as is well known, presumes the strict observance of duty.

When the realization of socialist reforms in industry and trade was begun in the south of Vietnam, some big businessmen of Chinese origin took the path of insubordination to state resolutions and did everything they could to sabotage these measures. Peking in turn hastened to defend these saboteurs as "innocent victims."

At almost the same time provocative rumors that "a war will flare up at any moment between China and Vietnam" were spread intensively among the Chinese living in Vietnam. Supposedly because of this "the PRC Government is appealing to all Chinese migrants to return to their homeland, viewing any refusal to return as treachery." Unfortunately, many members of the Chinese community have believed these rumors, which were obviously inspired from outside, and decided to resettle in China. There was, it goes without saying, no "forcible expulsion" of them from Vietnam.

Why did the Peking leaders need to initiate this unseemly business about the mythical "oppression and persecution" of Chinese in Vietnam? As the SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs statement stressed, the aim of these actions lies in the desire to create difficulty in socialist construction in Vietnam and to sow discord between the Vietnamese and the Chinese. Furthermore, the Chinese leaders, who are possessed with the wild idea of establishing a "world front of struggle against the USSR," do not find the foreign policy of Vietnam to their liking insofar as it pursues a consistent course of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries and firmly stands on positions of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. This is where we should look to see the real reason for Peking's subversive actions against socialist Vietnam.

The entire blame for the deterioration of Sino-Vietnamese relations lies with the ruling circles of Peking. This is absolutely clear. Nonetheless, guided by a feeling of friendship toward the Chinese people, Vietnam is prepared to take its seat at the negotiating table to normalize relations between the two countries. The 28 May 1978 note of the SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs made it clear that the Vietnamese side can begin such talks in the immediate future.

Resolutely condemning the anti-Vietnamese campaign initiated by China, the Mongolian public completely and fully supports the position adopted by the Communist Party of Vietnam and the SRV Government.

#### BULGARIAN, HUNGARIAN PARTY GROUPS VISIT

OW080705Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1440 GMT 7 Jun 78 OW

[From 7 June UNEN review]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 7 Jun (MONTSAME)--Today's UNEN reports that delegations of party workers from the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party are visiting the MPR in conjunction with plans for interparty cooperation.

#### FOREIGN MINISTER DUGERSUREN TO VISIT HUNGARY IN JUNE

OW080701Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1512 GMT 7 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 7 Jun (MONTSAME)--During the second half of June this year, M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs, will make an official friendly visit to the Hungarian People's Republic at the invitation of Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic.



## BANGLADESH DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS WITH FOREIGN MINISTER

BK081450Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 8 Jun 78 BK

[Text] The leader of the visiting delegation from the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Foreign Secretary Mr Tabarak Hussain, accompanied by some members of his delegation, called on Foreign Minister Brig Gen Myint Maung at the Foreign Ministry at 0930 today. Mr Tabarak Hussain was accompanied by Bangladesh Ambassador to Burma Mr (S.A. Karim), director general [of the Bangladesh Rifles] Gen A. Rahman and director general [of the Foreign Ministry] Mr (H. Rashid).

Foreign Minister Brig Gen Myint Maung welcomed the Bangladesh delegation led by the foreign secretary. Burma and Bangladesh, he added, are neighboring countries sharing a common land and water border. The leaders of the two countries have exchanged friendly visits and laid firm foundations for friendly relations. Since the two neighboring countries share a common border, there could be problems in relations between the two peoples at the border. Should there be problems, he said, they will be solved as good neighbors on the basis of friendship.

In his speech, the leader of the Bangladesh delegation, Mr Tabarak Hussain, said they have come to Burma to discuss immigration problems at the border. Bangladesh and Burma, he added, are developing countries and the two countries will solve any problem through talks.

After the meeting, Mr Tabarak Hussain and party proceeded to the annex of the Foreign Ministry and discussed for the second day matters of mutual interest and border problems in two groups. The immigration problems at the Burma-Bangladesh border were discussed by the Burmese delegation led by Deputy Minister U Tin Ohn and the Bangladesh delegation led by Foreign Secretary Mr Tabarak Hussain. The Burma-Bangladesh border regulations were discussed by the Burmese delegation led by Director General U Tha Tun of the Home and Religious Affairs Ministry's General Administration Department and the Bangladesh delegation led by Director General Gen A. Rahman.

In the evening, Foreign Minister Brig Gen Myint Maung hosted a banquet for the Bangladesh delegation at the Inya Lake Hotel.

## BRIEFS

ILO CONFERENCE DELEGATION--Labor and Social Welfare Minister U Mahn San Myat Shwe and party left for Geneva on 31 May to attend the 64th annual ILO conference. The minister was accompanied by Director General U Lun Tin and Deputy Director U Kyaw Sein of the Directorate of Labor, Manager U Tin Aung of the passenger transport branch of the Road Transport Corporation, Chief of the Freight Department Maj Tin U of the Ports Corporation, General Manager U Thein Tin of the Social Security Department, and executive committee member U Sein of the workers organization central body. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 31 May 78 BK]

RETURN OF WHO DELEGATION--The Burmese delegation which attended the WHO conference in Geneva under the leadership of Health Minister Uol Win Maung returned home on 31 May. The members of the delegation--Director General Dr Aung Than Ba Tu of the Medical Research Department, Joint Director Dr Lun Way of the Health Department and Assistant Director Dr Aung Myint--also returned with the minister. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 31 May 78 BK]

## SOUPHANOUVONG RECEIVES ALGERIAN SPECIAL ENVOY

BK090939Y Vientiane KPL in English 0922 GMT 9 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 9 June (KPL)--President Souphanouvong yesterday received Boualem Bessair, special envoy of President Houari Boumediene of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, at the presidential palace in Vientiane.

Mr Bessair arrived in Vientiane on June 7 to hand a special letter from President Boumediene to President Souphanouvong concerning the situation of the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic.

President Souphanouvong has a cordial conversation with his guest about this problem of mutual concern.

## BRIEFS

YOUTH DELEGATION TO GDR--Vientiane, 9 Jun--A delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union led by Bounthavi, chairman of the Children's Commission of the union, on June 7 left Vientiane for Berlin to attend the seminar on agriculture of secretaries of youth unions of socialist countries. Later, the delegation will attend a meeting of presidents of children's organizations of socialist countries to be held in Berlin. The delegation was seen off at Wattai Airport by Hinsila, member of the union's Central Committee, and other officials. [Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 9 Jun 78 BK]

MEDICINE FROM FRANCE--Vientiane, 2 Jun--The French Government on May 31 sent nine packages of medicines and 300 kg of medical equipment for experiment worth 27,000 francs to the Lao Ministry of Public Health. The consignment is part of the plan for cultural, scientific and technical cooperation in 1978 between the two countries. The reception of the consignment was held in Vientiane. Michel Gustin, cultural and technical cooperation attache of the French Embassy, handed over the consignment to a representative of the Public Health Ministry. [Vientiane KPL in English 0918 GMT 2 Jun 78 BK]

## KRIANGSAK CALLS FOR RETALIATION AGAINST INSURGENTS

BK090137Y Bangkok POST in English 9 Jun 78 pp 1, 3 BK

[Text] Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan yesterday warned that the government would retaliate against communist insurgents, as terrorists struck again in the northern province of Chiang Rai yesterday, killing five officials and wounding 12 others.

In a pre-dawn attack in Phatthalung Wednesday [7 June], the terrorist killed 14 border patrol policemen and wounded 28 troopers. Police Chief Gen Monchai Phankongchun flew to Phatthalung yesterday to visit the wounded policemen and to map out strategy to combat the terrorists.

In Bangkok the prime minister announced that the government forces "would fight to the end" against the communist insurgents and said that the government is ready to provide arms and budget for suppression efforts. General Kriangsak added that he had assigned deputy commander-in-chief of the Royal Thai Army Gen Yot Thephastsadin na Ayutthaya and Deputy Interior Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon to go to Phatthalung to assess the situation in the south. Meanwhile, the communist insurgents yesterday morning launched a simultaneous attack on two Border Patrol Police [BPP] outposts in Chiang Khong district of Chiang Rai Province.

At Ban Panghak, reports said an estimated 300 communist insurgents, heavily armed with highpowered weapons, attacked Border Patrol Police outpost No 304 with RPG rockets and M-79 grenade launchers. The terrorists reportedly overran the base and seized a radio transmitter and five light submachineguns before they set fire on the outpost and three village houses. The base suffered five casualties and 12 wounded including the outpost commander, Police Cpl Manop Samon.

Reports from Border Patrol Police outpost 306 in Ban Phalae said they had been attacked by communist terrorists but gave no details of the attack.

In Phatthalung, the bodies of 14 Border Patrol policemen who were killed Wednesday had been airlifted to Songkhla for religious ceremonies while the 28 wounded patrolmen were taken to Phatthalung provincial hospital for medical treatment. Deputy commander of the Fourth Army Region, Maj-Gen Thianchai Sirisamphan, yesterday visited and presented gifts to the wounded policemen.

Governor Direk Direkwatthana, who accompanied Gen Thianchai to the hospital, told newsmen that the area around Ban Tapan, Ban Khao Pu and Ban Khao Ya in Muang district of Phatthalung Province had been under the communist control. He said that the villagers recently complained to the authorities that they were being extorted of illegal tax of 30 baht a head by the insurgents. The villagers also said that the terrorists would accept rice or rubber instead of money if they did not have cash.

Border Patrol Police forces were sent to the villages following the complaints and shortly thereafter, the government forces sent to the villages clashed with communist terrorists in which three officials--a policeman, a soldier and a village defence volunteer died.

Intelligence reports indicated that there were four companies of communist terrorists in Phatthalung and most of them had just recently completed their training, the governor said.

In another development, a band of an unidentified number of Siem organisation guerrillas and local communist insurgents jointly attacked Border Patrol Police outpost No 309 at Ban Dan in Kap Choeng subdistrict of Surin Province on Wednesday, police reported yesterday. The BPP living quarters were damaged but police did not suffer any casualties.



## POST URGES MORE CONCERN FOR INSURGENCY PROBLEM

BK090153Y Bangkok POST in English 9 Jun 78 p 6 BK

[Editorial: "Take Action Against Reds"]

[Text] The killing of 14 Border Patrol policemen and a civilian and the wounding of 18 others in an attack by communist insurgents on a government outpost in Phatthalung Province brings to the public consciousness the critical stage of which the insurgency has developed. Yet there does not seem to be any public outrage over the incident. Is it possible that the frequency of the communist ambushes and attacks which take a heavy toll of the lives of our officials and citizens has dulled our senses to the urgency of the insurgency? Have our minds reached a state where deaths at the hands of the communists are considered today as no more important than the daily deaths caused by traffic?

The government and the people have to ask themselves this question: Are we taking the communist insurgency seriously? Efforts by our own communists to undermine the government and to overthrow our sacred institutions are being pursued without pause while our government achieves friendly relationships with neighbouring communist governments.

We cannot afford to confuse the issue of maintaining friendly ties and cooperation with the communist governments with our domestic problem of the insurgency. While we work towards the objective of peaceful coexistence with our communist neighbours, we cannot afford to relent in our campaign to neutralise the internal communist threat by suppressing the armed insurgents, by granting amnesty to those who wish to return to a law abiding life, by improving the lot of the rural residents and by reducing the social gap between the people of the towns and the people on the farms.

The government has to make the public more aware of the communist threat. It has also to tell them what they can do in their own small way to contribute to the success of the campaign to prevent Thailand from falling under communist rule and control. The public have to be made aware of the methods of communist propaganda and subversion so that they will not fall victim to lies and agitation. The government and the people must be united if we are to defeat the communist insurgents.

## SUPREME COMMAND REPORTS CASUALTIES IN CLASHES WITH TERRORISTS

BK090318Y Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 9 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Thirteen government officials were killed and 30 others injured in clashes with terrorists throughout the country during the week ending 25 May, according to a report from the Supreme Command. During the same period, five terrorists were killed and two others arrested. Five terrorists surrendered to the authorities, the report said.

## UTHAI THANI GOVERNOR CONCERNED ABOUT TERRORIST SITUATION

BK061049Y Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 5 Jun 78 pp 1, 12 BK

[Text] Uthai Thani Governor Pramot Hongsakun has disclosed that communist terrorists have infiltrated into Ban Rai district and Lan Sak subdistrict of his province. He noted that Ban Rai district alone covers two-thirds of the total area of his province and that communist terrorists are giving weapons training to Karen people, who constitute the majority in that district.

The governor pointed out that the communist terrorists operating in his province have recently stepped up violent operations against government authorities by planting landmines and launching attacks on government village defense units in remote areas. So far about 100 Karen people have migrated to Ban Tai village in Ban Rai district to escape communist threats. He said communist terrorists are using certain areas in his province as hideouts and food supply sources.

According to the governor, the communist terrorists in Uthai Thani formerly operated from operational bases at Na Noi village in Tak Province and Khao Kradai Chang in Kanchanaburi Province, but were driven out of those areas by government forces. The governor indicated that the number of students and a former assistant district officer from his province are now working with the communist terrorists who are trying to extend their influence to the lowland areas.

In addition to sending troops to suppress them, the Uthai Thani provincial administration is cutting new roads into the infested areas, especially to Ban Mai, Ban Tai and Khun Krai villages, and setting up new self-help settlements to prevent the communist terrorists from influencing the people in these small villages.

The governor concluded that the current situation in his province is a matter of serious concern and could further deteriorate if the government does not allocate more manpower and money for suppression operations.

#### CHATCHAI CHUNHAWAN TO HEAD DELEGATION TO CHINA

BK080516Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0446 GMT 8 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Bangkok. 8 Jun (AFP)--Former Foreign Minister Chatchai Chunhawan will lead a delegation of the Thai-Chinese Friendship Association to China next Monday, informed sources reported today.

Maj Gen Chatchai, chairman of the association, will take with him 14 other members, many of whom are well-known businessmen. The delegates will be guests of the Chinese friendship association during their 12-day stay on the mainland.

#### VIETNAMESE DELEGATION TO VISIT TO DISCUSS AIR ROUTE

BK060452Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 6 Jun 78 p 1 BK

[Text] Air Vietnam's representatives will be in Bangkok in the middle of this month to discuss the postponement of commercial flights by Thai Airways Company [TAC] to Ho Chi Minh City.

A TAC spokesman said commercial flights to Ho Chi Minh City were recently postponed for one month due to some "technical problems." The spokesman also said that Thai officials will also discuss with Vietnamese officials the possibility of organizing tour groups to Hanoi.

The number of regular passengers from Bangkok to Hanoi is low and TAC believes that many tourists would be interested in visiting Hanoi.

#### FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT THIS SUMMER

BK080412Y Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 8 Jun 78 BK

[Text] The foreign minister of France will be visiting Thailand within the next 2 months in order to strengthen Thai-French relations and seek a solution to problems that are hampering the expansion of trade between the two countries, a French Embassy spokesman has announced.

The spokesman noted that the lack of trade representation in France has discouraged foreign investors and the French Government will ask Thailand to set up trade and tourist offices at its Paris embassy. Another problem pointed out by the embassy's spokesman is that under current arrangements Thai goods must be obtained through West German agents, involving unnecessary transportation costs.

The French foreign minister was originally scheduled to visit Thailand on his return from Peking with the French prime minister, but decided to postpone the visit due to a sudden flare up of fighting along the Vietnamese-Cambodian border.

#### VOPT REPORTS ADMIRAL WEISNER'S COMMENTS ON ASIAN TOUR

BK090705Y Voice of the People of Thailand [Clandestine] in Thai to Thailand 1000 GMT  
8 Jun 78 BK

[Text] After making a 12-day tour of Asia, which included visits to South Korea, Thailand and other countries, Adm Maurice Weisner, commander of U.S. Pacific Forces, told newsmen the United States intends to maintain its influence and bases in Asia in order to compete with the Soviet Union for supremacy in this region. Weisner said it is very important for the United States to maintain a strong influence and its bases in Asia. The U.S. base on Guam cannot replace U.S. bases in Asia.

As for U.S. intentions to control the Philippines, Weisner said the U.S. presence in the Philippines serves all Asian people, not just Filipinos, that the United States intends to remain in the region to face any eventuality. The Philippines is of inestimable strategic value in the event of an outbreak of violence in any part of the world.

U.S. bases in the Philippines are essential to the U.S. interests in the Indian Ocean, the Middle East and Africa. They play a paramount role in U.S. efforts to control oil routes from the Middle East to the North American continent. About 15 percent of current U.S. oil supplies come from the Middle East.

Weisner also said the United States will increase the number of U.S. Air Force personnel in South Korea by a further 20 percent after the withdrawal of the first batch of U.S. Army personnel from that country.

#### VOPT ATTACKS KRIANGSAK'S 'HARASSMENT' OF CIVILIAN OFFICIALS

BK071232Y Voice of the People of Thailand [Clandestine] in Thai to Thailand 1000 GMT  
6 Jun 78 BK

[Commentary: "The Kriangsak Government's Scheme To Intimidate, Control and Check the Personal Lives of Civilian Officials Has Failed"]

[Text] The Kriangsak government, repeatedly saying it wants to maintain peace and order in the country, recently dropped a big bomb on civilian officials by sending strange forms to all government officials, especially those working in universities and those active in social work, to provide their personal history.

One government official who received this form told newsmen that the Kriangsak government probably had nothing better to do for the country than to send such a paper to government officials.

This is a very interesting comment. He was right that the Kriangsak government cannot and will never do anything to serve the country, because it is a reactionary government run by the fascist warlords which represents the imperialists, big landlords and capitalists.

This harassment of civilian officials by the Kriangsak government results from a grave rift now existing within the ruling class and the rapid growth of the people's struggle. Since its U.S. imperialist-supported coups on 6 October 1976 and 20 October 1977, the Kriangsak warlord clique has accelerated its efforts to revive military dictatorship in the country with the hope of establishing a golden era for the clique, as archpirates Sarit, Thanom and Praphat did before. In order to achieve this, the Kriangsak fascist warlord clique has split up the police departments, the most important armed force next to the military, and is preparing to do the same with the Interior Ministry, which is the major power base of civilian officials. It has also appointed Lt Gen At Chatnakrop as director general of the Central Intelligence Department whose duty is to spy on and control the activities and opinions of civilian officials.

However, this scheme of the Kriangsak warlord clique has been strongly opposed by high-level civilian officials who are afraid of losing their interests and power and the others who cherish justice and who will not allow the fascist warlord clique to misuse them. Moreover, an acute rivalry for power is still going on between the fascist warlord clique and the big feudalists. Civilian officials and military personnel have been divided into factions which has adversely affected the administration of the country's affairs and demoralized government officials in general. Meanwhile, expansion of the struggle pursued by the people of all circles has also profoundly influenced government officials and caused more and more patriotic and democracy-loving and justice-loving officials to rise up to oppose the Kriangsak clique's actions governing many issues.

For example, university professors oppose the Kriangsak government's move to let foreigners survey uranium deposits in the country. Warlord Kriangsak himself has complained that civilian officials, especially those who are socially influential and who hold important posts, do not dance to the tune of his clique.

Distribution of the personal history form is aimed at intimidating and forcing civilian officials to capitulate and accept the corruption, country-selling and fascist dictatorial practices of the Kriangsak government.

Lt Gen At Chatnakrop, director general of the Central Intelligence Department, has excused his activity by saying the personal survey history of civilian officials is not being conducted with any one group of officials, but is being applied to all officials in compliance with the regulations. He is, in fact, lying, because the survey is directed at academic officials, those who are in influential posts and socially active. Officials of the Central Intelligence Department admitted to newsmen that the survey stresses political affiliation and views and that the form is similar to that frequently used by the U.S. imperialists for spying on and controlling their officials. This is one of the results of Lt Gen At Chatnakrop's observation tour to the United States after receiving his current post.

Meanwhile, warlord Kriangsak, in trying to help the director general, shamefully said the scheme's objective is to uncover crimes such as rape and manslaughter. This contradicts what his subordinate had said.

The personal history survey of civilian officials is a flash operation. Officials are given the questionnaire--without advance notice--to fill out and sign. Moreover, there is a space on the form for remarks by authorities conducting the survey. Therefore, officials who are forced to fill this form out feel they are being interrogated by invisible authorities.

Motivated by the Kriangsak government's dirty intention, the survey is being widely opposed. Some officials have refused to fill out the form, while others have complained to the press and asked the Civil Service Commission to terminate this suspicious scheme of the Kriangsak government.

Newspapers have also urged the Kriangsak government to put a stop to this survey which will be even more strongly opposed from all sides and will never succeed. As a result, justice-loving officials have concluded that the Kriangsak government is narrow-minded, isolated and nervous and has caused difficulties, hardship and poverty for the people and unrest in the country, that the Kriangsak government can never repent and will continue struggling to intimidate and control civilian officials. For this reason, all patriotic and democracy-loving and justice-loving officials must consolidate forces to defend their due interests and cooperate with the people to resolutely oppose corruption and malfeasance practices of the Kriangsak country-selling fascist government. This is the honorable and correct path for all government officials.

#### VOT DENOUNCES GOVERNMENT'S HANDLING OF 6 OCTOBER TRIAL

BK081025Y Voice of the People of Thailand [Clandestine] in Thai to Thailand 1000 GMT  
7 Jun 78 BK

[Article: "The Kriangsak Government Wishes To Cover the Sky With Its Hands in Dealing With the 6 October Case"]

[Text] Justice-loving people around the world are now demanding that the Kriangsak government release all political prisoners, especially the defendants in the 6 October case, and are strongly denouncing its fascist acts. Meanwhile, Amnesty International has fixed the period 15 May-15 June for a campaign to call for the release of political prisoners in Thailand. However, the Kriangsak government defies the public mandate, both inside and outside the country, stubbornly continues the trial of the 6 October case and even blames the defense lawyers for causing delays in the trial. In other words, it is attempting to cover the sky with its hands and turn black to white and vice versa.

Lt Gen Saming Trailangkha, director general of the Judge Advocate Department, told radio, television and press reporters during an interview on 19 May that the military court, state prosecutors and witnesses want to expedite the trial of this case, but the defense lawyers have caused delays. Is this statement by the Kriangsak government official true?

Everybody knows the fascist warlords, big feudalists and ultrarightist reactionaries jointly created the 6 October bloody incident on the orders of U.S. imperialism, arrested and detained thousands of innocent people and made all kinds of serious charges against Mr Sutham Saengprathum and his colleagues, who are being tried in the military court of the Defense Ministry, which is under their influence. Mr Sutham Saengprathum and his colleagues were detained for almost 1 year before their case was brought before the military court and have not been given the documents relating to their charges so they can prepare themselves for cross examination. Therefore, the defense lawyers have to be very careful in questioning state witnesses to avoid falling into the traps laid by the prosecutors before the court. All the charges levied by the prosecutors are serious and warrant capital punishment. Bearing in mind they are responsible for the defendants, the defense lawyers have done their best to prevent the prosecutors and military court from taking advantage of their clients. But warlord Kriangsak claims they are trying to delay the trial. The military prosecutors and state witnesses are indeed trying to fabricate more false charges and allegations against the defendants.



So far, these false charges have been accepted by the court without listening to the defendants' objections. They are trying all ways and means to have the court convict the defendants. If they really want to expedite the trial, they should cancel all of the false charges and file only those they think they can substantiate. Moreover, the prosecutors have called some 82 witnesses--the highest number ever summoned for any trial. Worse still, the Kriangsak government has also sent additional witnesses to the court--for example the fifth witness, Sub Lt Watcharin Duanwinitsakun, whose name was not on the list of 82 witnesses. If the trial is going to be handled this way, the Kriangsak government may well call more than 100 witnesses to the court for testimony.

Everyone knows the number of witnesses could be reduced, because most of them give similar statements, cite events not pertaining to the case and try to waste the court's time. For instance, the second and fourth witnesses avoided answering the defense lawyers' questions and intentionally violated the court's regulations despite several warnings from the judges. The two witnesses also presented documents to the court and cited an incident which took place and was publicized after the defendants' arrest to waste more of the court's time.

The Kriangsak government's military court knows well that the defense lawyers are widely trusted by the people, have many clients waiting and are tied up with routine work, so it suggested that this case be heard twice a week. The lawyers could not accept the proposal immediately and asked the court to give them 2 or 3 months to rearrange their appointments with their clients so that they can come to the hearing twice a week on official workdays. However, they recommended the hearing be held on Saturdays and Sundays. But the court rejected their proposal, saying that nobody on earth had ever heard of such a thing.

As a matter of fact, section 35 of the civil code empowers the court to choose the time and venue for a hearing. The military court itself has used this power to transfer the hearing to the Army Quartermaster's Department in order to create difficulties for the people and the defendants' relatives who want to observe the trial.

The Kriangsak government will never be able to conceal its depravity in causing delays in the 6 October trial. The Kriangsak government is attempting to cover the sky with its hands in sending the director general of the Judge Advocate Department out to give a slanderous interview against the defense lawyers. Justice-loving people all over the world have now witnessed its evil, stupid and reactionary nature. Our people must, therefore, unite to expose and denounce to the end the Kriangsak government's depraved scheme.

#### BRIEFS

BANKERS TO CHINA--Bangkok Bank senior executive vice president, Mr Chattri Sophonphanit, and Dr Wiraphong Bunyakiticharoen, assistant manager of the bank's textile credit division, will visit China for talks on expansion of banking business between the bank and the National Bank of China. They will leave Tokyo for Peking on Wednesday [7 June]. The Bangkok Bank has established business contacts with the National Bank of the People's Republic of China since 1976, Mr Chattri said. The Bangkok Bank, through its offices in Bangkok, Tokyo, Kuala Lumpur and New York, can open letters of credit directly with the National Bank of China in various cities--namely Shanghai, Tientsin, Canton, Tsingtao, Talien, Amoy, Foochow, Chinghuangtao, Swatow, Nanking, Hankou and Peihai. [Text] [Bangkok POST in English 5 Jun 78 p 14 BK]

## PEKING COLLUDES WITH U.S. IN SUPPORT OF MOBUTU

OW080933Y Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 7 Jun 78 OW

[Text] The BBC reported on 6 June that according to a U.S. State Department spokesman, the Chinese foreign minister and U.S. secretary of state exchanged views on the possible role of China in Africa during their meeting in Washington. [as heard]

For a long time, China has supported national liberation movements. Now, it stresses stabilization in major strategic regions such as Zaire. In the past 20 years or so, the Chinese Government has been gradually changing its African policy and this reflects Peking's changing attitude. In a 1964 communique, Chinese Premier Chou En-lai pointed out that Africa was ripe for revolution. Now, the views in the communique are regarded as being too simplistic.

When Mobutu visited Peking in 1973, Chairman Mao told him that China was wrong in backing the opposition which tried to overthrow Mobutu in the 1960's. Since then, relations between China and Zaire have become closer. China is providing agricultural and medical aid to Zaire. People are saying that in the past few months China probably has provided President Mobutu with additional economic aid in the form of military assistance.

## CHINESE REFUGEE DESCRIBES ATROCITIES IN CAMBODIA

OW081713Y Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW

["Is China Concerned With Chinese Residents in Kampuchea?"--VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi, 8 Jun (VNA)--"If the Chinese State Council is really humanitarian, it must first of all, show concern for the fate of the half-million Chinese residents persecuted for three years now in Kampuchea", says Lan Tan Thanh, a Chinese refugee from Kampuchea now living in Hong Ngu district, Dong Thap Province, southern Vietnam.

Thanh's story is published in NHAN DAN today. He says: When I was in Kompong Chhnang Province in April 1975, I saw Kampuchean troops breaking into markets allegedly to clear the town, but actually they fired wantonly, killing many people and stealing clothes and gold. We Chinese residents had to abandon our homes and property in the town and, together with Khmer and Vietnamese, were driven to Da Vung Sen Mountain.

The Kampuchean troops grouped us into many categories. They took Lon Nol officers to Kep Mountain and smashed their skulls. Then they questioned all Khmer in the newly liberated area, including public employees, doctors, engineers and students, and pretended to call on them to report to and work with the new administration. But these people were taken to Cha Lon Mountain, trussed up, stabbed to death and kicked into trenches. Each time they killed a man, they finished off his entire family.

Ta Bien and Ta Chuon, the two highest Khmer officials in the Da Vung Sen mountain area, tried to justify the Phnom Penh authorities' wholesale murder of people by saying that "according to the new revolution, to kill snakes, one must extirpate their venom."

The Kampuchean administration invalidated the currency issued by the U.S.-puppets without issuing a new one. It abolished capitalism by frisking every person and if gold was found, the unfortunate person was killed together with his whole family.

Kampuchean troops killed lepers and blind people simply because they were unfit for labour. Mr Hia Phet, a Chinese resident in Ta Lia, was killed together with his wife and his six children because he was lame and couldn't carry the load of dirt he was ordered to.

The labourers were forced to toil from dawn to almost midnight with only two meal breaks to noon and at dusk. They ate only thin rice gruel with vegetables. Everyone had to carry earth in baskets on a shoulder pole which was always too heavy, and everyone was made to walk unusually fast. Many almost fainted under the burden and those who couldn't walk fast were beaten unconscious. The labourers had to toil even in the rain and they included the elderly, children, expectant mothers and those who had just given birth.

In this area, every day saw the death of between five and ten people, excluding those who were killed [by] hoes and flails. Only two persons were allowed to bury a corpse as the soldiers said that more than two persons doing this job was a waste of labour. Not even the bereaved relatives were allowed to attend the funeral.

After more than two months of torment in Kampuchea, I and a number of other Chinese residents crossed the jungle and escaped to Vietnam's Tay Ninh Province, where we were cared for by the local administration and people. We received sufficient food, clothing and medicine.

About half a million people of Chinese origin have for the past three years and more been trampled under foot inside Kampuchea by the reactionary administration. China's connivance in the ill-treatment of Chinese residents and their expropriation in Kampuchea is a real puzzle.

AFP CITES NHAN DAN REPORT: 1,000 YOUTHS REPLACE CHINESE DOCK WORKERS

BK090535Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0529 GMT 9 May 78 BK

[Text] Hanoi, 9 Jun (AFP)--A thousand young Vietnamese have taken the place left vacant in the port of Haiphong by the departure of dockers of Chinese origin, the Haiphong correspondent of the party newspaper NHAN DAN reported today.

The paper said that these young men had up to now been working in agricultural co-operatives or on sites of reclaimed land in the region and had received a fast course on dock work conducted by Vietnamese professionals. These professionals can look forward to a bonus reaching 40 percent of their salary if they can report rapid progress by the pupils in their new work, the paper said.

HO CHI MINH CITY MEETINGS SUPPORT GOVERNMENT ON ETHNIC CHINESE

OW081641Y Hanoi VNA in English 1550 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 8 Jun (VNA)--A 500-strong meeting was held yesterday by the fatherland committee in Ho Chi Minh City in support of the government stand on the problem of Hoa people.

Nguyen Huu Tot, standing member of the Federation of Trade Unions, said the working class denounces China's frame-up and will persistently defend the long standing friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples.

Co-adjutor Pham Van Nam affirmed Vietnam's good will and urged Catholics to help strengthen friendship with the Chinese people.



Speaking on behalf of the Buddhists, Superior Bonze Thich Thien Hao called for complete support for the June 5 statement of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry.

Du Hue Lien, a Hoa worker and National Assembly deputy, urged China to solve the Hoa problem in a way beneficial to the legitimate interests of the peoples of the two countries.

Another meeting was held at the municipal theatre by more than 1,000 writers and artists. Actress Tran Dieu Hoa of the Thong Nhat art troupe questioned China's attitude on the problem of Chinese nationals in Kampuchea. "Why has she said nothing about the plight of hundreds of thousands of unfortunate Chinese here," she said.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA, BULGARIA, CUBA SUPPORT DRV ON IRC, CAMBODIA ISSUES

OW081543Y Hanoi VNA in English 1531 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 8 Jun (VNA)--A joint communique on the visit to Bulgaria of L. Strougal, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee and premier of Czechoslovakia, said:

"Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria support the stand of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on the settlement of questions in relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea."

While receiving Vietnamese Ambassador Ha Van Lau on June 6 in Havana, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, said: "The actions and demand of the Chinese side are in reality a provocation. China's decision to send ships to Vietnam is a manifestation of the policy of force. We reaffirmed the support and solidarity of the Cuban party, government and people to the stand of the Vietnamese party and government on this question," he said.

The Cuban daily GRANMA on June 3 carried an article presenting a special newsreel by Cuban cameraman Santiago Alvarez on Kampuchean attacks on Vietnamese territory. The film reflected the criminal acts of Kampuchean troops and showed Kampuchean refugees fleeing from persecution by the Phnom Penh regime.

DRV PEKING AMBASSADOR ON IRC RELATIONS, REPORTED MISSILE BASE

OW082136Y Paris AFP in English 2035 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 8 Jun (AFP)--The Vietnamese ambassador in Peking, Nguyen Trong Vinh, today denied a report that Vietnam has built a missile base with Soviet aid near the port of Haiphong, terming the report a fabrication.

Interviewed at an official Chinese (?dinner) here, Mr Trong Vinh said, "All these rumors are only pure inventions. The entire world has seen our attitude of independence and sovereignty.

"We have a policy of unity and solidarity with our friends but also a determination for independence and sovereignty. We have shown this in the past and in the present and we will show it in the future," he said.

The Vietnamese ambassador went on to say that, at the moment, there were "too many rumors bearing bad intentions" in reference to the serious dispute between China and Vietnam over the "Hoa people" of Chinese origin of nationality who are currently leaving Vietnam in large numbers.

A Japanese agency reported the existence recently of a missile base near Haiphong, saying it had been photographed by satellite by a third power. It was learned today, however, that competent sources in Washington said they were unaware of any such photos of such a base.

Meanwhile, the ambassador confirmed a recent indication by Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping that part of China's aid to Vietnam had been suspended. The ambassador said that Chinese assistance in certain projects, such as the Thang Long Bridge in Hanoi, [words indistinct]. He also confirmed the withdrawal of a number of Chinese technicians working in Vietnam, but he could give no figure. A well-informed source recently estimated their number at about 1,000.

Asked his feeling about anti-Vietnamese criticism Mr Teng made on June 5 before a visiting dignitary, the ambassador said he had not read the complete text in an official Chinese journal. But he added that if Mr Teng "really said that, it is regrettable." Mr Teng had denounced the "vicious attitude" of Hanoi toward the Chinese in Vietnam.

Regarding eventual Sino-Vietnamese negotiations for a settlement of their dispute, the diplomat stressed that Vietnam had proved its "good will" in proposing negotiations and that now "everything depends on our Chinese friends."

#### USSR AIDS CONSTRUCTION OF FLOUR COMPLEX, WHARF IN PROVINCE BORDERING PRC

BK090300Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0530 GMT 29 May 78 BK

[Text] The 38th Group of the General Department for Economic Building has begun building a wheat flour mill complex in Quang Ninh Province with Soviet assistance. The complex will comprise 50 buildings, among which will be one 58 meters high built with reinforced concrete panels to receive and handle wheat flour. The flour mill, which will be 35 meters high, and the accompanying network of maintenance sheds and access roads will be equipped with modern equipment. Moreover, the complex will include warehouses to store finished flour products and a loading and unloading wharf 200 meters long. This wharf, built with reinforced concrete, will be capable of accomodating high-load capacity vessels [words indistinct] to unload their goods.

The 38th group is now concentrating on using both mechanized equipment and the labor force to reduce a hill from a height of 37 to 6 meters and level the ground, and to build the complex according to a set schedule.

#### SECURITY FORCES ON PHU QUOC ISLAND CAPTURE CAMBODIAN INTRUDERS

OW081315Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 5 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Along with strengthening their organization and discipline, the people's security forces on Phu Quoc Island have developed a lifestyle of combat, and are ready to fight the enemy under all circumstances. They have coordinated with the regional armed forces in formulating new combat plans and consolidating their positions. Their various units engaged in motivating the masses to mount armed patrols and make security checks have also been consolidated in line with the island's combat task.

Thanks to this, security units recently discovered and captured counterrevolutionary elements and armed Kampuchean teams which intruded into our border areas. Border Post 928 alone captured many Kampuchean reconnaissance teams which intruded into its area, thus firmly defending the installations assigned to it.

## LE VAN LUONG ADDRESSES HANOI CONFERENCE ON LOCAL MILITARY FORCES

BK081532Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 8 Jun 78 BK

[Text] The Standing Committee of the Hanoi municipal party committee recently convened a conference to disseminate the municipal party committee's resolution on local military work and to discuss the improvement of guidance over the work in the 3-year period 1978-1980.

The municipal party committee has set forth basic requirements for building forces. These involve closely combining economic construction and acceleration of production with the building and consolidation of the national defense; constantly promoting the awareness of national defense and the party's military line and work in various party organizations, the local armed forces and the people; intensifying vigilance to insure combat readiness; consolidating and improving the combat strength of the local armed forces; satisfactorily fulfilling troop recruitment; and actively building a reserve force ready for duty when necessary.

The local armed forces, together with the people's security forces of the municipality, must satisfactorily maintain social order and security, protect the state property and set good examples in the development of socialist production relations.

Addressing the conference, Comrade Le Van Luong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the municipal party committee, urged leading cadres of the party committee and local administration at all levels and of various organs and sectors to understand thoroughly the present situation and tasks, heighten vigilance and be determined to satisfactorily implement the party's policies and line on local military affairs in the present stage.

## ARMY PAPER ON SELF-RELIANCE IN NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION, DEFENSE

BK090800Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 4 Jun 78 BK

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 2 June unattributed article: "The Spirit of Self-Reliance"]

[Text] The spirit of self-reliance has been an extremely important motive force for our national development throughout our 4,000-year history of national construction and defense. This oft-tested spirit has been maintained and developed through many generations and has become a glorious tradition.

Since our party was founded to assume leadership over the Vietnamese revolution, this fine tradition has been further developed to a very high degree. The total victory of the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle is a brilliant manifestation of our people's spirit of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance.

The Vietnamese revolution has now entered a new stage, the stage in which the entire country, independent and unified, is advancing to socialism. The historic mission of our people in this stage is to successfully build a socialist Vietnam with a modern agroindustrial economy, advanced culture and science, a firm and strong national defense, and a civilized and happy life.

Our socialist revolution is taking place under new international circumstances. The socialist system has vigorously developed. The national independence movement has developed in line with the trend linking national independence with socialism. The struggle of the working class and the laboring people for democracy and the people's welfare in capitalist countries has intensified. Cooperative relations among countries have been increasingly expanded.

With the victory of its extremely brave struggle against U.S. imperialism, our country has played an important international role and gained prestige among the world people as well as their deep and broad support. The new international situation is creating favorable conditions for us to obtain assistance from and to expand our economic, scientific and technical cooperation with many countries, especially the fraternal socialist countries. However, the most decisive factor for the victory of our national socialist revolution must still be our own strength and the positive, active and creative activities of our party and people.

Lenin taught us: "Living, creative socialism is the cause of the masses themselves." (Lenin, COMPLETE WORKS, Volume 26, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1963, P 327) and; "Such a revolution can only be victoriously completed if the majority of the people themselves, especially the majority of the laboring people, prove that they are capable of actively carrying out creative activity of historic significance." (Lenin, COMPLETE WORKS, Volume 27, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1971, p 301) Moreover, as our country directly advances from the still prevalent small-scale production economy to socialism, it is necessary to apply creativeness from top to bottom in order to build a new system and a new economy.

Therefore, the spirit of self-reliance, activeness and creativity must be heightened more than ever before. We must be independent, sovereign and creative in devising the revolutionary line and methods, and at the same time we must most satisfactorily mobilize and use all of our capabilities, work forces, natural resources and material and technical bases in order to successfully build socialism.

To be self-reliant does not mean shutting ourselves in or isolating ourselves, but making full use of all favorable international conditions to obtain assistance from and to expand our cooperation with foreign countries in order to accelerate our socialist revolutionary cause. However, we absolutely must not rely on international assistance. To rely on others indicates a negative attitude, a lack of revolutionary offensive spirit, fear of difficulties and hardships, and lack of courage to overcome all challenges in order to achieve success.

Although outside assistance is a necessity, it cannot replace our own efforts. Moreover, as Comrade Le Duan said: "Only by striving to develop our economy on the basis of our potentials can we satisfactorily achieve cooperation with foreign countries. Therefore, we cannot sit back and rely on outside help; we must uphold our spirit of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance. Only by basing on independence and sovereignty to strengthen our relations of cooperation with other countries can we rapidly and steadily advance." (Le Duan, "The Laboring People's Exercise of the Right to Collective Mastery Constitutes the Strength and the Driving Force of the Proletarian Dictatorship," TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, No 6, 1977, p 6)

The spirit of self-reliance guided our revolutionary actions when we faced many difficulties in a situation in which our country was surrounded from all directions by the enemy, and is doing so now when we are strong and enjoy many advantages. This spirit must thoroughly penetrate all the activities of all our sectors and levels and our entire people and armed forces.

To be self-reliant is the most important manifestation of the "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom" spirit in the stage of building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland. This constitutes our inheritance from our ancestors of the tradition of not be submissive, and is the exercise and promotion of our people's right to be masters of our country in the great cause of building a new society, a new economy and a bountiful and happy life. To be self-reliant means relying on our own strength--our own work force, material and technical bases, natural resources and organizational



capabilities--to develop all our strong points and to create a combined strength with the aim of accelerating the process of building socialism in our country, making it economically rich and powerful in national defense and endowed with developed culture and science and with a civilized and happy life.

In national construction and defense, the spirit of self-reliance of our people's armed forces must first of all be reflected in their determination to fight and win in the firm defense of the socialist fatherland. It involves a high sense of vigilance which enables us to keep a close watch on the enemy and all its schemes and maneuvers without a moment of negligence or a tiny bit of subjectivism, and to constantly remain active ideologically and organizationally, ready to cope with all the complex developments of the situation. It also involves the spirit of stalwart and valiant fighting to defend every inch of the fatherland and completely drive the enemy from our land if it encroaches on our country. It is the resolve to build our army into a standardized and modernized revolutionary army and to build a powerful all-people national defense system capable of defeating all the wars of aggression launched against our country by imperialism and all reactionary international forces.

Revolution is always a path full of difficulties and ordeals. Only by resolutely overcoming difficulties and surmounting all obstacles can we attain victory.

Our socialist revolution is facing many difficulties and obstacles, including those arising from a poor and backward economy, those left behind by the war and the sequels of colonialism, and those caused by the enemy. To overcome these difficulties we must first of all have the general determination to overcome difficulties instead of shrinking from them. Proceeding from the correct awareness that difficulties are inevitable on the path of advance of the revolution, we must uphold revolutionary ardor and steadily overcome all difficulties with all our faculties and with iron-like confidence. Instead of letting problems overwhelm our spirit, we must constantly remain courageous and creative so as to find the best ways possible to overcome difficulties, enduring hardships and sacrifices if necessary. These are positive manifestations of the spirit of self-reliance in revolutionary struggle, especially at a time when we are faced with many difficulties that must be overcome in order to achieve success.

Self-reliance involves not only the question of will and spirit but also the question of creating strength to win victories, transform society and conquer nature--the question of turning potentials into actual strength. Potentials can only be turned into concrete strength if they are organized, mustered and employed in the most rational manner and if their contributing factors are mobilized and combined in a scientific manner.

Here, organizational work plays a decisive role. It will create new quality, mobilize all forces and talents and make exhaustive use of all natural resources, material wealth and technical means, both rudimentary and modern, through scientific organizational methods in order to create an integrated strength that will bring about great results in work and productive labor as well as in combat. Wasteful use of manpower and materials and the waste of talent, labor, means and materials is completely at variance with the spirit of self-reliance; it reflects the failure to fully recognize and develop our inherent strength in order to make our country prosperous and strong.

In the rising socialist emulation movement, many of our units have scored achievements with their bare hands. Rudimentarily equipped but well organized and mobilized, they have set up large-scale manual worksites and worked with high productivity and efficiency, and thus have been able to develop their manual labor and intelligence in order to create great changes in production and life. Nevertheless, not a few units have failed to bring their capabilities and the sense of organization into full play.



They have the tendency to rely on and wait for assistance from higher echelons, wait for favorable conditions and demand all kinds of means and technical materials. These units, therefore, have failed to bring about any considerable changes.

In national construction and defense, we must practice thrift. Practicing thrift is a scientific method and a requirement that must not be slighted in any activity involving the use of material assets. Practicing thrift is meant to develop to the highest extent the efficient use of materials and means of production and other spheres of activities. Therefore, even in rich, industrially-developed countries, practicing thrift is still a principle that must be strictly observed.

Today, as we are building socialism at a time when our country is still poor and materials and equipment are in short supply, we must pay even more attention to practicing thrift. President Ho taught: "We can build socialism only by stepping up production and practicing thrift; production without thrift is like wind blowing through an open house." (Ho Chi Minh, Uphold Revolutionary Ethics, Wipe Out Individualism," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1969, p 31)

Practicing thrift constitutes an important manifestation of the spirit of self-reliance. It also involves the question of revolutionary ethics. Waste and corruption result not only from poor knowledge of the law governing the building of a socialist economy and incorrect understanding of the national situation, but also from lack of responsibility and a decline in revolutionary virtues. Waste and corruption constitute a grave crime against the fatherland, especially at a time when the people throughout the country are tightening their belts to build and defend the country.

In carrying out the two great political tasks of the army--defending and building the country--we must never slight the requirement for practicing thrift in productive labor, combat, training and all other activities aimed at developing the economy and building the army.

At present, we produce part of our army's equipment while the rest consists of equipment provided by fraternal socialist countries and equipment captured from the enemy. However, no matter where this equipment may have come from, it is, in the final analysis, the very fruit of our sweat and blood and bones. Fully aware of this, we must uphold the spirit of satisfactorily maintaining all our equipment to insure its durability. We must think and act with the spirit of self-reliance, avoiding the tendency to consider what we have not produced as freely obtained items and to use them in a haphazard manner or ruin them through lack of satisfactory maintenance.

Today, compared with the early days of the revolution or with the anti-French resistance period, the material and technical bases of the country, as well as the equipment of our army, are much more developed. Our army is now better equipped than ever before. Despite this, we must not let our respect for our equipment diminish and must pay even more attention to promoting the tradition of using each bullet to kill one enemy soldier in combat, and of loving our vehicles like our own children, and gasoline like our own blood.

It is certain that in the not too distant future, with a high spirit of self-reliance, we will be able to produce for our own army all necessary equipment and weapons, including modern ones. However, even then, we will not slight the requirement for thrift--that is, for satisfactorily maintaining and carefully using our equipment and weapons and developing their efficiency to the highest extent possible in combat, in other operations and in productive labor; nor will we ever use them wastefully.

To achieve self-reliance, we must also be efficient in labor. If we are not efficient in labor, we will not only fail to devise scientific methods to overcome difficulties, but we will also create new difficulties for ourselves because of mistakes, shortcomings or inefficiency in performance. Therefore, to achieve self-reliance, we must strive to study and train ourselves so as to constantly improve our knowledge and ability to be the master of our country in the political, economic, military, cultural and social fields.

Lenin said: "Communism can only be implemented on the basis of knowledge; without such knowledge, communism can be nothing more than an aspiration." (Lenin, SELECTED WORKS, Vol. 4, Part II, 3rd Edition, Publishing House, Hanoi, 1960, p. 444) President Ho also taught us: "We have sufficient strength, courage and intelligence to build our new life. We are imbued with the revolutionary spirit and the spirit of collectivism and discipline and resolve to study and improve our cultural and technical knowledge, if we are imbued with the spirit of independence, and if we seek, study, support and carry out what is new, we will be able to achieve everything." (Ho Chi Minh: "Upheld Revolutionary Ethics, Wipe Out Individualism," Cu That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1969)

Therefore, enthusiastically studying and training oneself and resolutely improving one's knowledge and capabilities is an imperative task for all our cadres and combatants in the new revolutionary stage. In the socialist revolution, as well as in building our army into a regular, modern army, the requirements concerning scientific knowledge are very great. We must acquire political knowledge, cultural and scientific knowledge and military knowledge, knowledge drawn from the summing up experiences, and knowledge drawn from the wealth of scientific treasure.

What is even more important is linking theory with practice. The knowledge so acquired must be applied to realities. It is necessary to turn knowledge into material strength so as to produce wealth from labor and to win victories in combat. We must not be dogmatic, conservative or empirical. We must satisfactorily combine combat readiness and combat operations with study and training. We must make time for study and training.

In building the army into a combat, we must study in order to improve our modern military knowledge and we must sum up and promptly acquire experience and constantly be creative, so as to achieve the maximum efficiency in our combat efficiency.

In building the economy, our army still lacks knowledge and has little experience in the science of organization and managing the economy according to large-scale socialist production methods, in the science and technology of modern production. Therefore, engaging in scientific study is also an urgent requirement for us. Realizing the need to study and learning to study is a prerequisite for achieving good results in study. Of equal importance is the need to adopt good study methods. Failure to do so will only result in a waste of time and effort and insignificant results.

We are convinced that with the spirit of vigorously surging forward to build our country into a wealthy, powerful and civilized country and our army into a regular, modern army, our cadres and combatants will strive to study well and rapidly improve their knowledge in order to meet all the requirements of their new tasks.

Independence, self-reliance and self-reliance is the party's overriding, thorough guiding concept in all spheres of activities under all circumstances of the socialist revolution and socialist construction in our country. If we satisfactorily achieve self-reliance, we will be able to overcome all difficulties and to bring our advantages into full play in order to rapidly, vigorously and steadily advance our country to socialism.

As our people and army are imbued with very glorious revolutionary traditions and work diligently and creatively, and as our country is rich in natural resources, we will certainly triumph over poverty, just as we defeated foreign aggression, so as to bring about prosperity for our beloved fatherland. Vigorously bringing their spirit of self-reliance into play, all cadres and combatants throughout our entire army are determined to surge forward together with our entire people to successfully build and firmly defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland and to make a worthy contribution to the revolutionary cause of the world's peoples.

#### BRIEFS

**TIEN GIANG MILITARY CONFERENCE**--The military commands in Tien Giang Province and in various districts, organs and organizations in the province held a conference recently to discuss plans for building, consolidating and increasing the quality and combat strength of local armed forces. With regard to the development of the local armed forces, the conference decided to rely on collective production units to accelerate the building of guerrilla, militia and self-defense units; to deploy the military force throughout districts to maintain security and public order, and stand ready for combat and attack on the productive labor front to build the national economy. The conference also requested all localities to pay proper attention to educating the provincial armed forces to raise their political knowledge and combat readiness to defend the fatherland. The conference urged all provincial and district organs to draft plans for accelerating troop recruitment, for management of reserve forces and for propagandizing and educating youths and all people to satisfactorily fulfill their military service. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 26 May 78 BK]

**PLANS FOR BOURGEOIS TRADERS**--Ho Chi Minh City is urgently discussing with Minh Hai, Kien Giang, Hau Giang, Dong Thap, An Giang, Cuu Long, Long An, Dong Nai and Lam Dong provinces about plans to create favorable conditions for bourgeois traders in Ho Chi Minh City to quickly move to these provinces to carry out production. Some of these provinces have built houses for the traders to help them rapidly stabilize their lives so that they can begin to engage in productive labor. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 25 May 78 BK]

**SOUTHERN PROVINCES GRAIN OBLIGATION**--From 1 to 25 May, 15 southern provinces and cities turned over to state granaries 26,500 tons of paddy as agricultural tax and surplus sale, bringing the total volume of paddy turned over to the state since the beginning of the crop to 62,778 tons. In the past 25 days, Song Be, Kien Giang, Hau Giang and Dong Thap provinces have collected and purchased an additional volume of 1,200 to 4,700 tons of grain. To date, southern provinces from Thuan Hai downward have only fulfilled 35 percent of their grain obligation for the 1977 10th-month and the 1977-1978 winter-spring rice crops. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0200 GMT 30 May 78 BK]

**RESETTLERS IN THUAN HAI**--As of mid-May, Ham Thuan and Ham Tan districts and Phan Thiet city, Thuan Hai province, have motivated more than 9,600 people to go to build new economic areas in (Duc Linh) district. The new resettlers have set up collective production units to stabilize their lives and begin the cultivation of the summer-fall crop. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 26 May 78 BK]

**LAM DONG RESETTLERS**--Since early this year, Lam Dong Province has welcomed, 1,255 families coming from other provinces to settle in our province. The province has also helped 985 families from Dalat city and other towns in the province to go to build new economic areas. To date, these new resettlers have opened 3,200 hectares of virgin land for the cultivation of the summer-fall crop. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0200 GMT 31 May 78 BK]

## AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES NEW IMMIGRATION POLICY

OW080653Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 7 Jun 78 OW

[Text] The Australian Government has announced a new immigration policy following the most comprehensive review of immigration yet undertaken in Australia. A 3-year program aims at a net annual intake of 70,000 people.

The minister for immigration and ethnic affairs, Mr MacKellar, told Parliament that in (simple) terms the new program underlined the government's faith in immigration as an element in economic growth. Mr MacKellar said the government would encourage entries of people who had occupational skills, experience or (cultural) qualities assisting successful settlement.

The principle of family reunion would be extended, making provisions for entry of immediate family members and relatives where circumstances warranted further concessions. Another basic aim, the minister said, was to insure a response to humanitarian, compassionate and other special needs.

Mr MacKellar said the government had adopted a long-term approach to Australia's population growth in which immigration was the only controlled factor. He said if we do not grasp the challenge of developing this vast continent, we shall find it increasingly difficult to justify our possession of it.

## PAPUA NEW GUINEA WANTS TO OBSERVE COMING ASEAN MEETING

BK060438Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 6 Jun 78 p 1 BK

[Text] Papua New Guinea wants to send its foreign minister to observe the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting to be held in Phatthaya from 14 to 16 June, Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun disclosed yesterday.

Thailand, Mr Uppadit said, has no objection to the participation of the foreign minister of Papua New Guinea as an observer in the Phatthaya meeting.

However, unanimous approval from all the five ASEAN members is required in permitting Papua New Guinea's presence.

Apart from Papua New Guinea, ASEAN has received no requests from any other state to send its observer, reported Mr Uppadit who is chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee.

Officials of the five ASEAN member states started arranging topics for the Phatthaya meeting at the Oriental Hotel in Bangkok yesterday. The meeting yesterday was chaired by M.R. Tep Thawakun, secretary general of Thailand's ASEAN National Secretariat.

A draft of the agenda is expected to be ready for consideration at the meeting of the ASEAN Standing Committee at the Foreign Ministry on Thursday. All the topics that will go on the draft agenda are routine, said one informed source.

Foreign minister of Singapore S. Rajaratnam has suggested that the Phatthaya meeting should consider preparing for another summit of the five ASEAN leaders. Commenting on this, Mr Uppadit said: "I would like Mr Rajaratnam to explain his reasons."

## FOREIGN MINISTER GIVES BRIEFING ON LABUAN MEETING, LOS TALKS

BK081609Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 8 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Foreign Minister Moentjar Kusumatmadja has briefed parliament's Commission 1 on the outcome of the informal meeting between President Suharto and Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Hussein bin Onn in Labuan as well as on the problem of the Archipelago concept at the seventh session of the Law of the Sea Conference in Switzerland.

He told a working session of Commission 1 today that both President Suharto and Prime Minister Hussein bin Onn expressed hope that the problem of the Moros in the southern Philippines would be solved peacefully. They hoped the Moro demand for autonomy would receive a serious response while the Philippines would continue to preserve its territorial integrity and sovereignty.

Touching on the problem of the Archipelago concept at the Law of the Sea Conference in Switzerland, the minister said the problem had practically been resolved. According to the minister, the seventh session of the Law of the Sea Conference had scored relatively large achievements and had given hope for future sessions.

## SUHARTO CONFERS WITH MALAYSIAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

BK061039Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 6 Jun 78 BK

[Text] President Suharto received the Malaysian deputy prime minister and concurrently minister of trade and industry, Tan Sri Mahathir bin Mohamed, at Bina Graha in Jakarta today. Tan Sri Mahathir is in Jakarta to attend the ASEAN economic ministers conference.

After his meeting with the president, Tan Sri Mahathir told newsmen that President Suharto had endorsed the Malaysian decision to not allow supersonic Concorde to fly through Malaysian airspace. He also discussed with President Suharto the stepping up of Malaysian-Indonesian cooperation in the trade and aviation sectors.

The construction of a urea manufacturing project was also discussed at the meeting.

## BRIEFS

SOVIET CULTURAL COOPERATION--The Soviet cultural attache has said during a visit to Bandung that the Soviet Union and Indonesia are carrying out a cultural cooperation program which has been initiated with the sending of Indonesian artists to the Soviet Union, the holding of an Indonesian painting exhibition in Moscow, the sending of Soviet coaches to Indonesia and the holding of literature exhibitions in Indonesia and the Soviet Union. He said that his country was ready to expand cultural cooperation with Indonesia. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 6 Jun 78 BK]

NAVAL TRAINING COURSE--With the cooperation of the U.S. Navy, the Indonesian navy has opened a course and a workshop in Jakarta, which have been designed to modernize the Indonesian navy's material maintenance section. The course and workshop will be conducted until 29 July. The chief of the naval material section has said that the course and workshop are a follow up of a survey conducted by a U.S. team some time ago. He said that with the arrival of new ships, the Indonesian navy needed a more modern maintenance system. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 6 Jun 78 BK]



## MALAYSIA

## JAKARTA ASEAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE RESULTS HAILED

BK081329Y Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0830 GMT 8 Jun 78 BK

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] ASEAN economic cooperation took a major step forward in Jakarta over the weekend. The tenfold increase of the scope of preferential trading at one go is earnest of ASEAN's commitment to regional cooperation and could be seen as a foretaste of ASEAN's eventual existence as a common economic entity.

Reports from Jakarta indicate that there was very hard bargaining over each of the items put forward by the individual members but this has to be expected not only now but for the foreseeable future. Basically this is because intra-ASEAN trade is inhibited as the resources--and thus the final products of these countries--are the same and will remain so for some time to come. It is therefore essential that whatever preferential trading agreements are reached in ASEAN, the benefits have to accrue to all the member nations equally.

Each nation has to make sure that the impact of preferential imports from the other ASEAN countries will not damage the domestic industry. The bright spot for intra-ASEAN trade lies in the long run and is implicit in the rate of growth of the ASEAN economy. According to Professor (Li Su An) of Singapore, ASEAN's growth rate before the oil crisis in 1974 was twice that of the West. The pace was even faster after the oil crisis, and growth from 1973 to 1975 was at least four times better. In 1976 and 1977 there was a continuation of this quick pace with ASEAN growing at between 6 to 8 percent. Such a speedy growth, if sustained, implies expanding needs which would necessitate greater intra-ASEAN trade. The need therefore is for ASEAN negotiators to work out step by step formulas that will keep the doors of each country open to others without detriment to itself or the other member nations.

Fortunately, one area that will assist ASEAN toward sustaining its growth is the exploitation of external trade not only to its existing partners but also to new markets, particularly west Asia. While much of its existing trade is in primary commodities, it is incumbent upon the ASEAN nations to change this pattern. This would call for increasing investment in technology, management and innovation.

In the drive toward changing its pattern of exports, the joint industrial projects have a keynote to play and point the path toward private entrepreneurship. While no doubt the primary purpose of the joint projects was to supply the needs of the ASEAN countries themselves, the planning and implementation should be flexible enough to take advantage of the markets outside ASEAN. In this context the invitation that the committee on industry, minerals and energy has been directed to expand to the ASEAN Chambers of Commerce and Industry to submit proposals on industrial complementation schemes provides the opportunity that entrepreneurs always seek.

ASEAN's economy, despite current world economic stagnation, has shown itself to be growing and dynamic. Its governments have shown again at the Jakarta meeting a sense of pragmatism and realism aligned with vision and a commitment to cooperation. These two factors allied with each individual member country's commitment to modernization and economic growth promise ASEAN an exciting and dynamic future.

## SINGAPORE

## STRAITS TIMES REPORTS ASEAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE RESULTS

BK081017Y Singapore STRAITS TIMES in English 8 Jun 78 p 16 BK

[Editorial: "Gradual Steps"]

[Text] The sixth ASEAN economic ministers' conference in Jakarta looks as if it has made headway in a number of important areas, while remaining deadlocked in others. Progress appears most likely in trade liberalisation, with the broadening of the preferential trading arrangements to cover an additional 755 items, a considerable increase from the original 71 operative since last January. This should provide a big fillip to intra-ASEAN trade, which presently totals some U.S. \$4 billion. The expansion of the scheme is therefore significant, and it is particularly welcome at a time when there is a slowdown internationally. What is needed now is the speedy implementation of the agreement, which is expected to be accepted by the foreign ministers in mid-June in Bangkok, to make up regionally what could be another downturn of world trade in 1978 due to the sluggishness of the major economies.

Despite the achievement in easing tariffs, the meeting will probably not see a headlong rush towards greater economic cooperation. In fact, the five ASEAN industrial projects have been facing a number of difficulties, with reported objections from Indonesia during the discussions on Singapore's diesel engine plant. The Indonesians have conceded that Singapore can build engines above 200 hp, which is in the spirit of ASEAN give and take, despite having to protect their own plant in Surabaya. The early implementation of two of the five projects, those of Malaysia and Indonesia, signify a forward stance in industrial complementation among the ASEAN five. Finance Minister Hon has expressed the view that the economic ministers are generally satisfied with the results of the meeting. The conference marks the usual gradual approach of ASEAN in economic cooperation, something which is probably unavoidable in view of the need for consensus.

## OPPOSITION LEADER AQUINO REPORTEDLY TO BE RELEASED

OW090342Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0335 GMT 9 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 9 Jun (AFP)--Philippine opposition leader Benigno Aquino will be released this weekend or early next week, a highly authoritative source said today. President Ferdinand Marcos, this source told the AFP, would bestow presidential amnesty on Mr Aquino, his chief political rival, after 5 1/2 years of imprisonment. The presidential amnesty, it was added, would involve no admission of guilt on the part of the 44-year-old opposition chieftain who was sentenced to death by musketry last November by a military tribunal.

Mr Aquino, former secretary-general of the Liberal Party, was thrown into jail when President Marcos declared martial law in September 1972 and charged with subversion, murder and illegal possession of firearms.

It was still not known whether Mr Aquino, who headed the opposition Laban slate in Manila during the April 7 Philippine parliamentary elections, would remain in Manila after his release or proceed in exile to the United States.

Earlier reports were that Harvard University in Boston had offered him a professor's seat and that Mr Aquino himself wanted some years of quiet abroad to write some books.

Mr Aquino's impending release, according to the source, was preceded by secret negotiations between President Marcos and Laban representatives who responded to the president's call for national unity after the turbulent April 7 polls in Manila.

Laban failed to win a single seat of the 21 parliamentary slots allocated to metro Manila and charged the elections were rigged when the government's New Society Movement (KBL) party headed by the first lady, Mrs Imelda Marcos, swept the Manila polls.

Six Laban leaders heading a protest march April 9 were arrested but were subsequently released during the course of negotiations between Mr Marcos and Laban, it was added.

A statement from Malacanang Presidential Palace was expected today not only on Mr Aquino's release but also that of other political prisoners, the source said.

The spectacular news that Mr Aquino would be released comes just several days before the inaugural opening of the 193-man Interim National Assembly or parliament.

The death sentence on Mr Aquino is under review by the Philippine Supreme Court. The opposition leader was authorized to run for parliament after President Marcos ordered a reopening of his case by the military tribunal that tried and convicted him. The government had accused him of being a former agent of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) during the electoral campaign which Mr Aquino refuted in an impressive television rebuttal authorized by Mr Marcos.

To Be Exiled in U.S.

OW091032Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1025 GMT 9 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 9 Jun (AFP)--Philippine opposition leader Benigno Aquino will shortly proceed in exile to the U.S. after being granted presidential amnesty, a highly authoritative source said today.

The amnesty grant by President Ferdinand Marcos should come on or before June 12, Philippine Independence day, as well as the inaugural session of the brand-new 193-man Interim National Assembly or parliament, the source added.

Information Secretary Francisco Tatad, however, would neither confirm nor deny the report, stating only at a press briefing that there were suggestions that Mr Aquino be amnestied and released and "we are listening to these suggestions."

Asked whether Mr Marcos was considering granting amnesty to Communist New People's Army (NPA) subversives, Mr Tatad said the president was "looking into this matter right now," adding "in a day or two, we shall be able to announce something."

Ex-Senator Jovito Salonga, Mr Aquino's chief legal counsel, however, confirmed earlier reports that the opposition chieftain, jailed these 5 1/2 years on charges of murder, subversion and illegal possession of firearms, would be released very soon.

Asked by AFP whether the 44-year-old Aquino would immediately be bundled into a U.S.-bound plane after being released from his prison cell in suburban Fort Bonifacio, Mr Salonga said: "You are not wide off the mark."

This seemed to be confirmed by an AFP inquiry this afternoon at the Aquino family residence in suburban Quezon city. The household help revealed that two traveling bags and three big boxes had just been fetched from the residence for Mr Aquino.

Mr Salonga, however, explained that the amnesty decree would first have to be amended so its granting to Mr Aquino would carry no implication of guilt.

Mr Aquino was sentenced to death by firing squad last November by a military tribunal but President Marcos ordered a retrial of his case after the opposition leader angrily protested the trial allegedly deprived him of due process of law.

Once the amnesty decree is amended, according to Mr Salonga, the possibility of amnesty would be opened not only for Mr Aquino but other prisoners. There are now 473 political prisoners in the Philippines today out of a total of 2,015 under military custody.

#### MAJOR MOSLEM REBEL COMMAND REPORTEDLY DISSOLVED

OW071503Y Paris AFP in English 1001 GMT 7 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Zamboanga City, 7 Jun (AFP)--The armed forces today announced the "dissolution" of a major Moslem rebel command in the southern Philippines with the surrender of 1,200 insurgents armed with foreign-made weapons.

Southern Military Commander Rear Admiral Romulo Espaldon said in a communique the surrender of the rebels took place in a formal ceremony held this morning in Marawi city east of here, presided over by Armed Forces Chief Gen. Romeo Espino. The rebels belonged to the Northern Mindanao Revolutionary Command of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) which spearheads a 5 1/2-year-old Moslem revolt for self-rule in the Mindanao region 800 kms (500 miles) south of Manila.

With their surrender, the entire Northern Mindanao Regional Command operating in the Lanao Del Sur and Lanao Del Norte provinces had been dissolved, according to the communique. The surrender came 6 months after the MNLF regional commander, Abdul Kayer Alonto, met with President Ferdinand Marcos in Manila and announced he was returning to the government fold. Alonto had been regarded as one of the most powerful rebel leaders in the south.

## MARCOS HOLDS ANOTHER CAUCUS WITH LEGISLATORS

OW08069Y Manila Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 7 Jun 78 OW

[Text] The Interim Batasang Pambansa [Interim National Legislature--IBP] members-elect today agreed to postpone the election of a speaker when it convenes on 12 June and asked the president to preside over the body at least until after the approval of the national budget. The motion of Minister Jose Ledo Jr of natural resources and approved at today's caucus at Malacanang will provide a prospective speaker enough time to gain the expertise in presiding over the parliament.

At the caucus the president designated heads of ministries as chairmen of the [IBP] Standing Committees related to their ministries. There are presently 19 minister [words indistinct] ministries, and there are 29 IBP standing committees. Thus 10 IBP committees remain to be filled.

The 6-hour caucus, believed to be the last before the body formally convenes on Monday, 12 June, also approved the final draft of the internal rules that will govern the body. The members-elect, giving the draft a final once-over, deleted the provisions on the privilege hour and the adjournment (?debate).

The president explained the question hour, a time-honored practice in parliament, will provide the forum for delegates (?in response to a notion) that the question hour would be limited to simple questions and answers.

The president called on the IBP members to perform their duties with a sense of mission and sacrifice even as he ruled out any consideration for allowances to members. He noted the inconvenience of the parliament house and asked the members to bear up with him until such time when the IBP could prove itself worthy to the people.

## TIMES JOURNAL ATTACKS CARTER'S HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY

OW080533Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0151 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 8 Jun (AFP)--The Philippine newspaper TIMES JOURNAL today assailed U.S. President Jimmy Carter's policy on human rights and said he probably subscribed to the philosophy that "what is good for General Bullmoose is good for the country."

In an editorial comment titled "Bullmoose Carter", the English-language daily said many U.S. friends and some Americans themselves had been disturbed that the Carter administration "is blindly pressing its scheme of human rights and imposing its brand of democracy on the less-endowed and weaker nations of the world."

It accused Mr Carter of acting "as if he were issuing commands to peanut farmers in Plains, Georgia."

"But probably, Mr Carter adheres to the weird philosophy popularized in a U.S. comic strip, that what is good for General Bullmoose is good for the country," the editorial said.



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